THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 17, NO. 1. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1899. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

New Spring Goods.

The Latest Things.
The Best Things.
——And Cheap.

Shirt Waists.
White Goods.
Percales.

Outing Flannels.
Embroideries.
Laces.
Ribbons.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

General Merchants,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

LACES

—and—

EMBROIDERIES!

Our assortment in this line was never better, and prices were never so low. Besides we have opened an elegant line of

Belt Buckles,

Novelty Pins and

Fancy Combs.

OUR KID GLOVE LINE

is complete in all shades and prices. Remember that we are daily offering the finest line of Women's Shoes and Slippers, in all prices, sizes and widths.

In a few days we will show you

A CHILD'S LINE

That will Surprise you.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

NOTICE.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the Opera House Thursday evening, (tonight) at eight o'clock sharp, to consider the proposition of the Soo railroad for the establishing of a sub-division at this city. The common council want an expression of public opinion before taking any action in this matter and it is desired that all tax payers interested come to this meeting and express themselves on this question.

E. P. BRENNAN, Mayor.

Shingle Factory Burned.

Fire at H. C. Johnson's cedar shingle mill last Thursday evening shortly after nine o'clock entailed a loss of approximately $1,000, the building proper being destroyed, together with contents, although the firemen made strenuous efforts to subdue the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown although spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause. The first evidence of a blaze appeared near the top of the building and in an incredibly short time the entire structure was a mass of flame. The factory is removed scarcely twenty feet from the waterworks pumping station and the alarm was turned in to the fire department from there, eight blows being struck. Both companies responded promptly and rendered efficient service, as a glance at the burned building will testify, but owing to the tinder like quality of the structure and the big start the flames had attained there was no hope of extinguishing the fire.

The mill was built eight years ago the coming fall but had not been in operation for some time until Mr. Johnson fitted it up for sawing up cedar blocks. He carried an insurance of $1,000.00 on the plant. It is said the mill will be rebuilt.

The Stick Was Loaded.

M. Marquardt was very much surprised and not a little disturbed Tuesday morning when he arose from his warm bed to kindle the kitchen fire and put the teakettle on for the morning coffee. After the custom of those honest men who look upon their wives as their "better half" and lighten their cares as much as possible, Mr. Marquardt dressed himself and went through his customary morning evolutions with as little noise as possible, hoping to delight his spouse with a breakfast half prepared when she found it convenient to awaken. He placed some kindling in the stove, and after pouring on a little kerosene to facilitate its burning, bethought himself of a particularly dry piece of pine which laid in plain sight near his back door the afternoon before. He got the nice dry piece, and after placing in above the kindling touched a match to the pile and started to fill the teakettle. The fire blazed up brightly—and then the room was filled with stove lids, pieces of wood and smoke and Mr. Marquardt's hair tried very hard to push through his hat—but he wasn't scared. He knew something most unusual had happened and thought that perhaps he had dropped a few drops of oil too much on the kindling. His wife was suddenly awakened by the explosion and each reached the sitting room at the same time to reason out the cause.

After the room was cleared an examination of the stove was made and it was found that powder and not oil, was responsible for the happening. A stick of pine wood 16 inches long had been bored into by a 1½ inch augur to a depth of six inches and the cavity had been filled with some explosive and the end of the stick plugged up and nailed. One side of the stick had been torn out out by the force of the bursting charge and there is no question but that if a hardwood block had been used the room would have been demolished and Mr. Marquardt seriously injured. As it is Mr. Marquardt's chief regret is because of the loss of the coffee which he had prepared so carefully for boiling.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waltt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50 cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

Not His Time to Die.

William Holmes, a brakeman employed by Salsich & Wilson at Star Lake, on their logging road, escaped death by a very narrow margin recently and demonstrated that a man may go through a terrible ordeal and yet come out with a beating heart. Holmes endeavored to board a train going about forty miles an hour, but miscalculating the location of an iron rail which he was reaching for on the engine, was hurled to the ground and before the train could be stopped was so badly handled that it seemed impossible that he could live. His scalp was torn from his head and laid back on his neck. Two ribs were broken by an iron car rod which perforated his side so that his lungs could be seen. Large gashes were cut in one leg and the little finger of his left hand was torn off. When the train stopped Holmes laid across a rail lengthwise and if the train had gone ten feet further he would have been cut in two. He was picked up and attended by surgeons and is rapidly recovering. It is said that he will be enabled to walk the last of this week.

Given a 240 Acre Farm.

It is not the lot of every man to be presented with a farm of 240 acres, fully improved and supplied with modern machinery, yet Rhinelander has such a man in the person of John Boyce, who has been serving the Lewis Hardware Co. as tinsmith since June 1, 1898.

Mr. Boyce is a thoroughly experienced man at his trade and has worked at it for years. His parents live in Iowa. Last week he received a letter from his father and among the paragraphs was one which caused the son's eyes to beam with pleasure and visions of a future different than had been to unfold themselves to his mind. The father stated that he had purchased a tract of fine land in Pipestone county, Minnesota, and that he wanted his son to take it, without reserve.

A prompt acceptance of the generous offer was mailed, and Mr. Boyce, who is a married man, leaves the first of the week with his wife and children for his new possession.

An Instructive Lecture.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Ray, of Chicago, spoke Sunday at the Congregational church on the work of the American Missionary Association. In the morning he dealt with the work in the South and in the evening delivered a lecture on "Our New Possessions and Our New Responsibilities." His lecture was illustrated by maps and proved very interesting and instructive to the large audience. He traced the growing expansion of the U. S. step by step and regarded the whole as a providential leading for the extension of the Kingdom of God. Dr. Ray left for Chicago Sunday night.

New Harness Shop.

John Schroeder has sold his harness shop to Christ. Roepcke and will leave the first of next week for Kaukauna where he will engage in the same business. Mr. Roepcke, the new proprietor, is a man well versed in all matters pertaining to the harness trade, having worked steadily at the business over seven years and lately being employed in the camps of Langley & Alderson. Mr. Roepcke intends to put in a new line of harness and fixtures in the near future. The NEW NORTH wishes him success.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 210 Wabash ave., corner Jackson st., one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

Darling Lenore.

The above is the title of a touching song, the words and music for which were written by Halbert L. Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., son of ex-Governor Hoard. The new song may be obtained of him or of the publishers, The Windsor Music Co., Chicago and New York, through local music dealers, for 25 cents.

New Machine Added.

A $750.00 surfacing machine was placed in position in the factory of the Rhinelander Box Co. last week, the original machine not doing the work demanded. About 20,000 feet of lumber is worked up daily in the factory at present and orders are constantly being received. Several carloads are being shipped to Boston this week to a big condensed milk firm.

Vicious Horses.

Attorney Geo. E. O'Connor, of North Crandon, was badly shaken up and bruised by the action of a vicious horse the first of the week while on his way from his office to the Soo depot. In company with a gentleman friend he was covering the distance in a rig when the horse became unmanageable and in its frantic gyrations overthrew the rig and its occupants, the consequent injury to Mr. O'Connor being such as to confine him to his rooms, though no permanent disability will result.

Schuyler Brown, deliveryman for the Lewis Hardware Co., received injuries Monday afternoon which will lay him up for some time. He was driving a single horse to the Soo depot when suddenly the thills of the wagon dropped and struck the animal on the legs, causing it to tear madly toward a freight train which was standing on the track. Schuyler endeavored to stop the onward rush of the horse, but was unsuccessful and the wagon collided with the side of a car with great force, the impact throwing Schuyler to the ground and under the horse's feet. His face and nose were badly bruised and one finger of his left hand broken by the horse stepping on it while he was down under his feet.

Notice.

OFFICE OF
COUNTY SUPT. OF SCHOOLS,
ONEIDA COUNTY.
RHINELANDER, FEB'Y 21, 1899

TO TEACHERS AND PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS WHO CONTEMPLATE WRITING AT THE COMING SPRING EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS:

In compliance with instructions, and on recommendation of the State Superintendent, I have to inform you that the questions issued by the State Superintendent will be used for examination in 3rd grade branches, and that they are based on the Manual of the Elementary Course of Study for the Common Schools of Wisconsin. In order that applicants should be able to pass with the necessary standings it is necessary that they have a thorough knowledge of that course of study. The Manuals can be had at my rooms over Richard Reed's store, or at my office at the Court House. F. M. MASON, Supt.

"Ev'ry Month" for February.

It is not generally known that May Irwin, who as an actress has done more to popularize negro songs than any other person, is the mother of two sons old enough to be at college, and far from trying to aid her stage popularity by concealing this fact she is particularly proud of her boys. This pleasing relationship is expatiated upon in the second of the series "Stars Seen By Day" in "Ev'ry Month" for February, and is illustrated by interior views of the attractive home she has made. The same number contains "Antique Statuary at Modern Prices" in which a description is given of the method of making plaster casts, and suggestions for coating these cheap statuettes with the artistic "ivory finish," thus presenting a way of beautifying the house at a trifling cost. Apropos of the interest excited by the conquest of Omdurman by Kitchener, the article on "Two Sudanese Heroes" containing sketches and portraits of General Gordon and Slatin Pasha, is extremely timely, and reads more like a romance than history. Following this are two short stories, "The Turning of the Tides" a tale of a woman's life on a Nebraska farm, and "Twixt Shore and Shore," a story of adventure calculated to add a new terror to ferry travel. The usual attractive page of illustrations "From the Plays of the Month" embraces scenes from "Phroso", "Nathan Hale" and "The Ragged Earl," and the table of contents concludes with two character sketches "For the Shanty" and "Lost Opportunities" and the ever welcome "Fashion Article." Almost all of these are profusely illustrated.

The music accompanying the number consists of "The Dainty Duchess" Gavotte; "The Prayer We Said Together, You And I" Ballad; "United Country" Two-Step; all of the more popular order yet containing decided merit from a musical standpoint. (EV'RY MONTH, NEW YORK, 10 c.)

Girl Wanted

For general housework. Enquire at residence of C. C. Bronson.

For Sale.

Four ft. slabs at 50 cents per cord.
STEVENS LBR. CO.

Coat Makers Wanted.

Three coat makers wanted at once at Clifford & Brennan's.

YOU MUST BUY CLOTHING.

It is one of the absolute necessities of civilized existence, if you expect to appear well you must insist on artistic styles, pleasing patterns and harmonious color combinations, shapeliness and perfect finish—this you should seek in a clothing store where there is a knowledge of such things—where selections and purchases are the result of competent, careful judgment, we think this is the very place—we have the clothes you want, and values beyond the power of others to give. They're not job lots—and you ought to be thankful for that, the maker who made 'em wasn't hard pressed for cash—if he was the suits might have been stingily made, but they're the big, generous product of plenty of capital—plenty of experience—plenty of expertness, they're worth what they're marked—and worth two to one of suits that are marked the same elsewhere.

H. LEWIS,

Gray's Old Stand, Rhinelander, Wis.

NEW NOVELTY STORE.

HINMAN BUILDING.
Davenport St.

S. J. SEABURY,

A hardware man of wide experience, will open a well equipped Novelty Store at the above location Saturday, and caters to the trade in the line of

LIGHT HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, ETC.

Call and Investigate.

M. E. Church Announcement.

Regular morning service at 10:30. Subject, "Holiness unto the Lord. Evening service at 7:30. Subject, "Mohammedanism."

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

The North-Western Line will sell home seeker's excursion tickets February 21, March 7 and 21, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Best Views Ever Seen.

The entertainment of moving pictures, including views of the late war, by the American Amusement Company at the Ishpeming Opera house Thursday evening was by far the best of its kind ever seen here. A return engagement will be played this afternoon at 4:30 and evening at 8:30. —Ishpeming Record. At the Grand opera house Feb. 27.

Dangers of the Grippe.

The greatest danger from la Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventative of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

School Program.

The following program will be rendered at the High School Friday afternoon, Feb. 24:

Music.....School
Recitation.....Sadie Reed
The Blue and the Gray.
Current News.....Ed Lawrence
Recitation.....George Kelley
Andri and Hale.
Debate—Resolved, that Hampton Roads, and not Gettysburg, was the turning point of the Civil War.
Affirmative—Guy Ogden, Lilla Vetting.
Negative—Ed Markham, Libbie Monsell.
Music.....Verna Budge
Recitation.....Bessie Miller
Seein' Things at Night.
Essay.....Ada Haas
George Washington, their meanings.
Recitation.....
A Brother's Task and Mr. Sue.
Recitation.....
The Traitor's
Music.....

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

THE Oceanic, which was recently launched at Belfast, is the largest and heaviest ship ever made. She is 703¾ feet long against the Great Eastern's 691 feet. Her gross tonnage is 17,000; the diameter of the propeller is 21 feet. She has taken 22 months to build, will cost nearly £1,000,000, and will carry 1,499 passengers and 394 of a crew.

SENATOR WILSON, of the Minnesota legislature, has introduced a bill which, if it becomes a law, will practically effect the pardoning of the Younger brothers, who robbed the bank of Northfield and killed a number of people in 1876. It is to amend the parole law of Minnesota so that prisoners sentenced for life and who may have served over 20 years in prison with a good record may be granted a parole without geographical limitations.

THE countess of Castellane, daughter of the late Jay Gould, has just moved into the palace in the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne, which has been in course of construction for several years. The stone employed is similar to that of the Arc de Triomphe and the marble came from Italy. The great feature will be the ball room, which occupies about a third of the area. This magnificent abode promises to be one of the sights of the French capital.

GOLD is not the only valuable discovery made in the new northwest. What are called "natural soap and paint mines" have been discovered in British Columbia. The "natural soap" is said to be handled exactly like ice, being cut out in blocks suitable for transportation. It is declared it will remove grease and dirt quicker than soap. The "mineral paint" is of such purity that it requires only roasting and pulverizing to prepare it for the market.

THE prince of Wales will benefit to the extent of $1,250,000 under the will of Baron Ferdinand Rothschild. A bequest to that amount is left in the will to Mr. Alfred Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand's cousin, who already is a multimillionaire, and the suggestion is this sum is intended for the prince, to whom a legacy is not formally left, to obviate gossip about his financial affairs, which the prince detests. Under the English law a 10 per cent. legacy duty is chargeable to this b quest.

ONE of the most interesting and novel effects in the new drama at the Princess is the d monstration of mechanically produced hypnotism by means of the revolving crystal globe that gives its name to the piece. This globe, which is the latest invention of the French mesmerists, has such power that the actors and actresses on the stage have to exercise great care to keep their eyes away from it. There is no risk to the audience, as the globe is focus d "up stage."

A TRAVELER, recently returned from the Ladrones, reports the existence of some strange things in the islands. "There is a fruit," says he, "the odor of which is so extremely offensive, that the average person who smells it can not be persuaded to taste it. The flavor, however, is most delicious. Another strange feature of the country is a flower that opens its petals at noon each day, remaining open but five minutes, then closing tightly, and remaining shut until noon the next day.

A MAN who has recently been under treatment at the Maine general hospital has lost his thumb from an injury that at first seemed very trivial. He was sharpening a pencil, drawing the knife toward him, when the blade slipped and inflicted a hardly noticeable cut on his thumb. After some days the wound became inflamed, and, as it continued to grow worse rather than better, he came from his home in the center of the state for surgical treatment. Every effort was made to save the thumb, but it finally had to be amputated.

THERE are half a dozen Felix Faures holding responsible positions in France, and this fact sometimes results in confusion, owing to the fact that the president's name is the same. A barrister of that name now uses the numerals IV in his signature. The mysterious numeral does not signify any dynastic claim, but merely indicates that he is the fourth of his family in direct descent who has received the baptismal name Felix as well as the patronymic Faure.

A NEW ice creeper has been invented. It consists of wire stretched back and forth across the sole of the shoe. Hooks to engage in the edge of the shoe are provided, and there are also sharp points on the bottom for the purpose of affording a firm footing on slippery surfaces. This creeper acts on the sole surface, while the usual type covers the heel, and in adjusting the former it is only necessary to slip it over the toe, and it is held in place by the tension of the spring wire of which it is made. It is the invention of a Sing Sing, N. Y., man.

THE Filipino is artistic and his clothing is clean—two tremendous strides toward civilization. The men do clever work in wood, silver and brass. Their old war knives are highly embellished. Their pottery is often picturesque, and the clothing of the women, made of the indigenous fiber that abounds throughout the islands, is picturesque and has a jaunty, attractive style, which the [illegible] straight forms and ex[illegible] carry off well. The [illegible] woven as finely as silk, [illegible] drawn work of the Fil[illegible] most exquisite [illegible]

DIED WITHOUT WARNING.

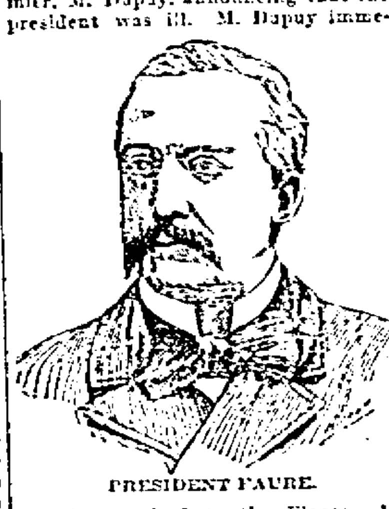
M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, the Victim of Stroke of Apoplexy.

HIS ILLNESS LASTED ONLY THREE HOURS

It Had Been Known for Some Time That His Heart Was Weak—President McKinley Sends Condolences—Brief History of the Career of the Eminent Statesman.

Paris, Feb. 17.—M. Felix Faure, president of the republic of France, died at ten o'clock Thursday night after an illness of three hours. President Faure died from apoplexy.

It has been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half past six Thursday afternoon when a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy imme-



PRESIDENT FAURE.

diately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the president died on the stroke of ten.

The constitution of France provides that upon the death of the chief executive a successor shall be chosen immediately and within a few days a joint meeting of both branches of the French legislature will be held at Versailles for that purpose.

His Career.

Francois Felix Faure, sixth president of the third republic of France, was born January 20, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet-maker. He was educated at a private commercial school and was then sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business. On his return to France he went to Amboise and mastered the business of a currier. When quite young he married the daughter of M. Belluot, an attorney at Amboise. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant, and he soon became a leading shipowner. The better to fit himself for the discharge of his new public duties he practiced public speaking by lecturing on history in an evening class for adults.

In August, 1881, he offered himself as a republican candidate for parliament in the Third district of Havre, and was elected. He was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration, formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885) and M. Tirard (1887). In May, 1894, he became minister of marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet and was appointed vice-president of the chamber of deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. Naturally his business position made him an authority on shipping, commercial and colonial questions, and during these years he compiled a valuable work on the "comparative budgets of European states."

On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the presidency January 16, 1895, he was chosen president by 430 votes, as against 361 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place January 17, 1895. In 1897 M. Faure went to St. Petersburg to return the visit of Emperor Nicholas, and while there definite announcement of the treaty alliance between France and Russia was made. He filled many important public offices, but in the midst of almost general corruption he passed unscathed.

McKinley Sends Condolences.

Washington, Feb. 18. — The following was cabled Thursday at midnight:

"Department of State, Washington, Feb. 16.—To Porter, Ambassador, Paris: The president of the United States desires you to convey to the family of the late president of the French republic the expression of his heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable bereavement. The whole world mourns the loss of one of its greatest statesmen, and this country has an especial share in the sorrow of her sister republic.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY."

A NEW PRESIDENT.

Emile Loubet Elected Ruler of the French Republic.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Emile Loubet was elected president of France on the first ballot at Versailles Saturday. He received 483 votes, while Meline, who had declared himself not a candidate, was given 279 votes. The new president has asked Premier Dupuy to retain office. M. Deroulede attacked M. Loubet during the balloting and was compelled to leave the speaker's desk, the sense of the assembly being shown by the shouts: "Down with anarchy!" Upon the arrival in Paris of the new president there were street demonstrations for and against him, but the police easily controlled the disturbers. The feeling throughout France in regard to the election is one of satisfaction.

Will Elect New Commander.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.—Capt. Eli Torrance, of this city, judge advocate general of the National G. A. R. organization, says relative to the succession to the national commandership made vacant by the death of Col. Sexton, of Chicago, that a successor must be elected; that there is no promotion in the G. A. R. through death.

Actress Is Bankrupt.

New York, Feb. 16.—Marie Wainwright Slaughter, known as Marie Wainwright, the actress, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,052, and assets of $100 in clothing, which she claims is exempt.

Killed by Gas.

Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 17.—Judge Thomas Mittenberger and his wife were asphyxiated by gas in their home in this city.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There Is a Genuine and Substantial Enlargement of Trade in All Parts of the Country.

New York, Feb. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Beyond question business is expanding, and in many branches it is larger, notwithstanding speculative combinations which tend to reduce it. All monopolies, or attempted monopolies, stimulate business while they are coming, but tend to stifle it after they come, and the throng of combinations and trusts which have been formed or proposed have given a temporary but very questionable impetus to trade. But beyond the influence of these there is a genuine and substantial enlargement of business due to the unexampled prosperity of a growing population.

"Pig iron has advanced, but the largest consumption ever recorded in any month is in part due to the hasty purchases of products about to be controlled or advanced in price by a combination. There are so many of these in the iron and steel industry that the present market does not clearly indicate the magnitude of demand, and disappointment in some branches is not improbable. But the rise of one dollar in steel rails, with the entire capacity of all works engaged until after July 1, is not unnatural nor the strength in plates, for which the legitimate demand is beyond all precedent, and the same is true of bars, the quantity required for car, railway and agricultural implement works being enormous.

"No fictitious demand has caused the rise in grain, for the exports continue so heavy in wheat and corn that the advance of 2¼ cents in wheat is abundantly justified and the rise of three-fourths of a cent in corn seems scarcely enough for the occasion. Atlantic exports have been retarded by the blizzard, but have been 2,265,717 bushels, flour included, against 3,112,427 last year, and for the crop year thus far the exports, including flour, have been 178,757,340 bushels, against 143,714,112 last year. When it is remembered that the exports of corn are almost as large as the largest ever known, there is reason for astonishment at the continued foreign demand. That it persists in spite of the strong advance in prices here since September 1 is most encouraging. It is obviously impossible to judge how far it may go.

"Failures for the week have been 175 in the United States against 255 last year, and 15 in Canada against 25 last year."

FLAG OVER EVERY ISLAND.

The Jurisdiction of the United States to Be Extended Over the Entire Philippine Group.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The administration has determined rapidly to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole of the Philippine group, acting on the theory that delay in this case is dangerous, and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands support will be brought about through a failure promptly to replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States.

This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives the reenforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila.

It is understood that there will be no attempt made at this time to displace any of the existing municipal governments, except where they prove refractory and offer resistance. In fact, a policy of conciliation will be followed at all points in the treatment of the natives.

A LIVELY BATTLE.

Insurgents Attack an American Outpost Near Manila Waterworks —Fifty Rebels Killed.

Manila, Feb. 18.—A considerable force of insurgents attacked the American outposts near the Manila waterworks Friday, where were posted companies C and G of the First Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos met with a warm reception from the Nebraska men, who were soon reenforced, whereupon the Americans charged on the insurgent position, carried it and put the enemy to flight. The encounter was a hot one while it lasted. Fifty dead bodies of insurgents, including one officer, were found in the jungle after the fighting was over. Several prisoners were captured. The rest of the insurgents were driven some distance toward Caloocan. No deaths occurred on the side of the Americans, but Capt. Hollingworth, Lieut. Werdon and six privates were severely wounded.

Important Decision.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Judge Gibbons ordered the release of Brokers Bennett D. Marks and William Nye, who were indicted nearly a year ago, the court holding that the ticket scalpers' act, under which the indictments were returned, is void. It is held that when a ticket is purchased it becomes personal property, and may be resold.

For a Department of Commerce.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The executive committee of the National Business league has mailed to the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house a large number of letters from business men residing in 24 states in favor of the bill to establish a department of commerce and industries.

Exports and Imports.

Washington, Feb. 16.—For the seven months ended January 31 last the merchandise exports were $740,472,465, against $718,387,407 in the same period in 1898, and the imports $367,175,925, against $341,616,370 for the seven months of the previous year.

A Fast Run.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 20.—The westbound Burlington fast mail train, which arrived Saturday morning, beat all previous records between Chicago and this city, the actual running time, taking out stops, being 8 hours and 44 minutes for the 502 miles.

Swept by Fire.

Port Washington, Wis., Feb. 20.—Fire which started in the factory of the Wisconsin Chair company destroyed many business buildings, the total loss being over $100,000.

Reed May Retire.

Washington, Feb. 20. — Speaker Thomas B. Reed will, it is said, retire from congress at the close of his present term and engage in the practice of law in New York.

ISLANDS HELD IN TRUST

President McKinley Says It Is His Duty to Possess and Keep the Philippines.

ADDRESSES BOSTON HOME MARKET CLUB

Says Imperial Policy Is Impossible for Americans—People Must Decide the Future of the Natives—America's Authority Will Be Upheld at Any Cost.

Boston, Feb. 17.—President William McKinley arrived in Boston yesterday to be the guest of the Home Market club at a banquet in his honor at Mechanic's hall. Messrs. Long, Alger, Bliss, Gage and Smith, of his cabinet, accompanied him, together with Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio. The arrival of the presidential train at ten o'clock was the occasion of a great outburst of enthusiasm from the thousands of citizens who lined the streets on the line of the procession from the station to the hotel. At the banquet in the evening at Mechanic's hall the president spoke as follows:

The President's Address.

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but it is in fact six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues which were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger and more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved, and are generally satisfactory. We have made progress in industry, and have realized the prosperity for which we have been striving. We have had four long years of adversity, which taught us some lessons which will never be unlearned, and which will be valuable in guiding our future action. We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs, but have been successful in a war with a foreign power, which added great glory to American arms and a new chapter to American history.

Some Mighty Problems.

"I do not know why in the year 1899 this republic has placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here, and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago, apparently heedless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded war most, and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had fears of new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events, which no man could control, has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with clear conscience and unselfish purpose, and with good heart resolve to undertake their solution.

War of an Undivided Nation.

"War was declared in April, 1898, with practical unanimity by the congress and, once upon us, was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There had been many who had tried to avert it as, on the other hand, there were many who would have precipitated it at an earlier date. In its prosecution and conclusion the great majority of our countrymen of every section believed they were fighting in a just cause, and at home or on sea, or in the field they had part in the glorious triumphs. It was the war of the undivided nation. Every great act in its progress from Manila to Santiago, from Guam to Porto Rico, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag.

Will Not Flinch.

"The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is not a trust from which we will flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

Must Not Go Back to Spain.

"We hear no complaint of the relation created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a different relation; but, whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of manly duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers, and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

Our Only Desire.

"Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, had been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila, or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind first after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands.

Consent Not Needed.

"Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty or to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask these; we were obeying a higher moral obligation which rested on us, and which did not require anybody's consent.

Spain Out of the Problem.

"We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the senate of the United States and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in negotiations in peace. Spain is now eliminated from the problem. It remains to ask what we shall do now. I do not intrude upon the duties of congress, or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States and, as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distant seas.

The People Must Decide.

"The future of the Philippine islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well being. If we knew everything by intuition—and I sometimes think there are those who believe that if we do not they do—we should not need information; but, unfortunately, most of us are not in that happy state. The whole subject is now with congress and congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them. I trust them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people. Until congress shall direct otherwise it will be the duty of the executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim, that their welfare is our welfare, but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

No Imperial Designs.

"That the inhabitants of the Philippines will be benefitted by this republic is my unshaken belief; that they will have a kindlier government under our guidance and that they will be aided in every way possible to be a self-respecting and self-governing people is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own government and their own institutions. No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag:

"Why read ye not the changeless truth,
The free can conquer but to save?"

"If we can benefit these remote peoples, who will object? If in the years of the future they are established in government under law and liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifices; who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always perils and always after them safety; always darkness and clouds, but always shining through them the light and the sunshine; always cost and sacrifice, but always after them the fruition of liberty, education and civilization.

Will Bless Our Republic.

"I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all-absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier or a misguided Filipino is anguish to my heart; but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization."

Visits the Grand Army.

Boston, Feb. 18.—President McKinley yesterday visited Tremont temple, in which the G. A. R. encampment is being held, and was received with cheers by the old soldiers. President McKinley, in a brief address, recalled the spirit in which they entered the war of the rebellion and their loyalty and faithfulness to the republic, and closed by suggesting that the Spanish war veterans should be admitted to membership in the G. A. R. Next the presidential party visited the state legislature, where they were welcomed by Gov. Wolcott, and the president, Secretary Long and Secretary Gage made brief addresses. At 5:10 they left for Washington.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Lord Beresford Addresses Commercial Club of Chicago on Proposed Oriental Compact.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Standing before the bright red flag of the merchant marine of Great Britain and the folds of the American stars and stripes, Lord Charles Beresford, ambassador of the English chamber of commerce to China, outlined Saturday night at the Auditorium before the Chicago Commercial club his trade plans for the orient. The Briton's policy was not for a grabbing of territory for the enrichment of England and America at the expense of China and rival nations, but the maintaining of the open door by the nations best fitted to keep that door open—England, America, Germany and Japan. It was not a policy of selfish exclusion that Lord Charles advocated, but the policy of equal advantages to all nations, in the belief that the great bulk of trade would be benefited by the prosperity of each nation.

Founded a Well-Known Order.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Luther Chapin, the founder of the senior order of United American Mechanics, died Sunday at his home in this city. He was 83 years old. His death was due to general debility. His organization of the first lodge followed the native American riots of 1844. He was the first state councilor of Pennsylvania and the first national councilor of the order.

Tribute to Heroes.

Havana, Feb. 16.—The wreck of the United States battleship Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor on the evening of February 15, 1898, was decorated with a large American flag yesterday and high mass was celebrated in memory of the 266 victims in the Merced church, after which the graves in Colon cemetery were decorated.

Favor New Department.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The executive committee of the National Business league has mailed to the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the house a large number of letters from business men residing in 24 states in favor of the bill to establish a department of commerce and industries.

Killed by Gas.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, aged 23 years, her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively ten and nine years, and an unknown woman, aged about 25 years, were found dead in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home. Escaping gas was the cause.

A Fatal Fire.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—By the burning of a fashionable apartment building on Grand boulevard 19 families were made homeless, property valued at $150,000 was destroyed, and Letter Carrier Fred Mirty and his wife and child lost their lives.

Had to Resign.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—Senor Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the senate, owing to the popular outcry against his defense of the commission.

Three Hundred Killed.

Peking, Feb. 20.—A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and Chinese at Talienwan. 200 of the latter being killed. It is said to have originated in a question of taxes.

To Be Court-Martialed.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—All the surviving captains of Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battles off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila bay by the American fleets will be court-martialed.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Obstacles.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Desdemona, derisively. "Do your worst!"

For, it being a one-night stand, the pillow borrowed from the hotel certainly wasn't large enough to smother anybody.

"Think not to escape me, wretched woman!" cried Othello, deftly felling her with a chunk of cord wood.

Thus art rises superior to obstacles.—Detroit Journal.

A Harmless Stimulant.

Warwick—I read that a French physician has been conducting some very elaborate investigations to discover the most healthful form of amusement or diversion.

Wickwire—Ah, and what did he finally conclude was the most conducive to longevity?

"Dueling."—Judge.

What Caused the Fracture.

Hanson—Did you hear about Stewart? He is suffering from a broken jaw.

Billbery—That's what football comes to.

"But it wasn't football. It was golf. A tangle with the dialect, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Talking machines are becoming so common that it seems rather odd that deaf and dumb persons must still do their conversing by hand.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

McGonigle—"The candidate's voice has played out!" Heeler—"Well, he can still sign checks, can't he?"—Philadelphia North American.

Some people are smarter than you are; it is important that you admit it.—Atchison Globe.

A bad player and a bad piano make a bad combination.—Atchison Globe.

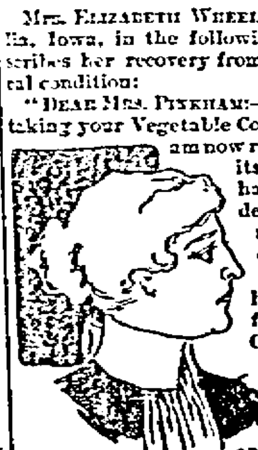
You can always get pennies at 12 cents a dozen.—Golden Days.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.



"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CONGRESS KEEPS BUSY.

End of the Fifty-Fifth Session Is Near at Hand, and Work Is Being Rushed.

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Passes a Bill Creating the Office of Admiral in the Navy and a Peace Treaty Resolution—In the House the Nicaragua Canal Bill Gets a Setback.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A bill was passed in the senate yesterday creating the office of admiral of the navy. The agricultural appropriation bill and a bill removing the disabilities of certain persons engaged in the civil war were also passed.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The resolution of Senator McEnery (dem., La.) declaring the policy of this government in the Philippines was adopted in the senate yesterday by a vote of 26 to 22. The resolution is as follows:

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to prepare them for local self government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands."

Washington, Feb. 16.—Bills were passed in the senate yesterday providing for admitting to the naval academy Oscar W. Deignan, one of the Merrimac heroes, and extending the "cordial appreciation" of congress to Miss Helen Miller Gould for her patriotic services during the recent war and providing that the president should present to her a gold medal. The post office appropriation bill was reported and the nomination of Representative Samuel J. Barrows, of Boston, Mass., to be librarian of the congressional library was received from the president.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The army reorganization bill was reported in the senate yesterday, the military academy appropriation bill was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was considered.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the senate yesterday the naval personnel bill and a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to John M. Palmer, of Illinois, were passed, the private pension calendar was completed, 71 bills being passed, and a resolution adopted expressing to the government and people of France sympathy over the death of President Faure. The committee on commerce decided to put the Nicaragua canal bill on the river and harbor bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Bills were passed in the senate on Saturday to amend the patent laws so as to give the right of applying for a patent on the part of an insane person to his legal guardian, and for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservation, Kansas. The post office appropriation bill was discussed and an amendment was adopted extending the franking privilege as now fixed by law to the Hawaiian islands.

House.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The time was occupied in the house yesterday in considering the sundry civil bill and 50 pages were completed.

Washington, Feb. 15.—In the house yesterday a bill was passed to grant to the state of Wisconsin certain lands for use as part of the present military reservation. The Nicaragua canal bill was offered as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, but no action was taken.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The house yesterday settled the fate of the Nicaragua canal bill in this congress by refusing to override the decision of the chair that the canal bill offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill by Mr. Hepburn was out of order.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A proposition to include the item of $20,000,000 to be paid Spain for the cession of the Philippines in the sundry civil bill was defeated in the house yesterday. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) moved to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it, but the motion was defeated. Mr. Bland (Mo.) introduced a resolution providing that the government should take immediate steps to care for the graves of confederate dead.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the house yesterday the sundry civil appropriation bill ($40,000,000) was passed, as was also a bill authorizing the president to appoint five additional cadets at large to the naval academy. A bill was introduced to pay Spain $20,000,000, provided for in the Paris treaty.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house spent two hours on Saturday upon the naval appropriation bill and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway, of Ohio.

Court of Inquiry in Session.

Washington, Feb 18.—The court of inquiry to investigate the allegations of the major general of the army in respect to the quality of the beef furnished the army during the war with Spain met Friday at the rooms formerly occupied by the war investigation committee in the Lemon building. A full membership was present and the court went into secret session to discuss the preliminaries of the proceedings and to endeavor to sketch out the line of inquiry to be pursued.

Lived Over a Century.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—Rosa Washington, aged 135 years, and Harriet Hutcheson, 109 years old, died in this city yesterday.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS

For the Week Ending Feb. 20.

Fire wipes out the business portion of Hunnewell, Kan.

Mrs. Martha Terman died at Crystal, O., aged 103 years.

There are at the present time 38,000 American troops in Cuba.

Susan B. Anthony celebrated her 79th birthday at her home in Washington.

Thirty persons were frozen to death in West Virginia during the recent cold snap.

The transport Sheridan, carrying the Twelfth infantry, left Brooklyn for Manila.

Fire destroyed three business buildings in Philadelphia, the loss being $100,000.

Receipts from customs at the port of Havana, Cuba, in January amounted to $701,152.

Miss Salie Potter, said to be the oldest woman in Illinois, died in Urbana, aged 102 years.

Seventy-two young men graduated from the military academy at West Point, N. Y., and received diplomas.

Albert Heysler, who murdered his wife and step-daughter at Burkettville, Me., committed suicide by taking poison.

Rev. John Watson, D. D., better known by his nom de plume, Ian Maclaren, arrived in New York from London.

Agoncillo, the Philippine insurgent representative who fled from Washington to Canada, left Montreal for London.

Robert Howard (colored) was hanged in Chicago for participation in the murder of Frank C. Metcalf on November 9 last.

Charles Miller, of Chicago, won the six-day bicycle race in San Francisco, going 2,152 miles and making a new record.

The postal receipts for January last at 50 of the largest post offices were $3,644,528, against $3,341,290 for January, 1898.

Advices from Florida say that the cold weather has damaged the fruit and vegetable crops to the extent of over $1,000,000.

The American Newspaper Publishers' association in session in New York elected as president S. H. Kaufmann, of the Washington Star.

David Bradley, president of the David Bradley Manufacturing company and the oldest plowmaker in the country, died suddenly at his home in Chicago, aged 88 years.

To Abolish Sunday Work.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 20.—A joint meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Federation of Churches was held in the Bijou theater Sunday afternoon for the purpose of starting the agitation for the abolition of Sunday work in the mills. On the platform were many of the leading clergymen of the federation and officers of the association.

Potatoes Frozen.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 20.—More than 100,000 bushels of potatoes have been lost to the farmers of Chippewa county by freezing in the pits, owing to the continued cold weather. The absence of snow on the ground permitted the frost to work in deeper than it would otherwise have done.

Fatal Railway Collision.

Brussels, Feb 20.—An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided Saturday with a stationary train at Foret, near this city. Twenty persons were killed outright and 50 were more or less injured.

King Oscar Recovers.

London, Feb. 20.—The Daily Chronicle's Stockholm correspondent says that the health of King Oscar has been restored and that he has resumed the government amid general rejoicings.

Poisoned by Newspapers.

Pana, Ill., Feb. 16.—Jennings, one of the triplets born to Engineer Douglass Shitefeld and wife during the presidential campaign of 1896, died from poison from chewing newspapers.

The New Maine.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The keel plate of the new first-class battleship Maine, which is to be the equal of any fighting vessel in the world, was laid at Cramp's shipyard yesterday.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 20	@ 5 90
Hogs	4 10	@ 4 20
Sheep	3 10	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 25	@ 3 65
Minnesota Patents	3 55	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No 2 Red	85½	@ 86
March	83	@ 84⅛
CORN—No. 2	42⅞	@ 44⅛
May	41⅞	@ 41¾
OATS—No 2	33½	@ 34
BUTTER—Creameries	16	@ 22
Factory	12	@ 14
CHEESE	10½	@ 11½
EGGS	22	@ 24
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Heavy	$5 50	@ 5 95
Texas Steers	3 50	@ 5 00
Stockers	3 20	@ 4 10
Feeders	4 20	@ 4 65
Bulls	2 25	@ 4 10
HOGS—Light	3 60	@ 3 75
Heavy Mixed	3 60	@ 3 75
SHEEP	2 40	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Creameries	14	@ 23
Dairies	13	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	18½	@ 20
POTATOES—(per bu)	35	@ 42
PORK—May	10 00	@ 10 12½
LARD—May	5 65	@ 5 70
RIBS—May	5 00	@ 5 07½
GRAIN—Wheat, May	71⅞	@ 72⅜
Corn, May	36	@ 36⅛
Oats, May	27⅝	@ 28¼
Rye, No 2	55½	@ 56
Barley, Choice to Fancy	50	@ 51
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat Northern	$ 72½	@ 73
Oats	28	@ 29¾
Rye, No 1	56½	@ 57
Barley, No 2	49½	@ 50
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No 2 Hard	$ 64	@ 65
Corn, No 2 Mixed	32½	@ 33½
Oats, No 2 White	30	@ 30½
Rye, No. 2	54½	@ 55½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 60	@ 5 40
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 65
HOGS—Packers	3 50	@ 3 75
Butchers'	3 65	@ 3 87½
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 75	@ 4 25
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 5 20
Cows	2 50	@ 4 00
Feeders	3 50	@ 4 50
HOGS—Mixed	3 57½	@ 3 65
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50	@ 4 30

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Touched Their Pockets.

An alleged Chicago detective has been working a joke in the logging camps around Marinette. He disguised himself as a woman and delivered lectures on "Love, Courtship and Marriage." He took up a collection after each lecture and the gallant woodsmen made it a generous one. His disguise was discovered in one of the Fence River Logging company's camps and he was drummed out. As an excuse he said he was one of Pinkerton's men and that he was looking for a criminal supposed to be somewhere in the northern woods.

Glacier Victims.

Halver and Ole Evjen, father and son, who were lost on the Valdez glacier, Alaska, last month, are well known in Eau Claire. Ole was frozen to death and Halver, the father, managed to reach Twelve Mile camp. Halver formerly worked for the Daniel Shaw Lumber company. He also worked at Cedar Falls and had a farm near Baldwin. His wife and another son now live on the farm. A daughter, Mrs. Shamfoe, lives in Eau Claire.

Factions in a Fight.

At a dance at Diamond Bluff two factions that hate each other engaged in a fight and when the trouble ended a horrible scene was presented. Lying unconscious in pools of blood were nearly a dozen men. One man had one arm literally carved to pieces; another had several ugly cuts in the scalp; another had his face struck with clubs until it looked like a mass of jelly. Others escaped with broken limbs and minor cuts and bruises.

To Punish "Marble Hearts."

Appleton girls have decided to organize to express their resentment of the slights cast upon them by the organization of the bachelors' club known as the Marble Hearts, whose members are banded together to avoid the dangers of matrimony. The society girls who are to be in the proposed club say that they will take pledges not to marry any Appleton men.

The Modern Woodmen.

The Wisconsin division, Modern Woodmen of America, held its biennial convention in Oshkosh and the following officers were elected for the next two years: Venerable consul, J. M. Bushnell; worthy adviser, J. H. Harbeck; clerk, G. J. Dodge; escort, E. B. Wernick; banker, A. B. Chandler; guard, R. P. Fairbairn; chaplain, J. V. Bennett.

Died on the Same Day.

The double funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Regan, 50-year residents of Ottawa township, took place from St. Boniface church, and their remains were buried in one grave. After 60 years of wedded life they expired the same day, within four hours of each other, aged 88 and 78 years.

The News Condensed.

Henry A. Wieben, lieutenant of fire engine company No. 21, committed suicide at his home in Milwaukee by shooting himself. No cause was known.

Richard Ullrich killed himself in Milwaukee because he was unable to make his butcher shop pay dividends.

Mrs. May Edgren, who went from Madison to the Klondike as a bride about a year ago on a wedding trip, died in Dawson City.

Assemblyman Woyciechowski, of Milwaukee, died in Madison after a brief illness from pneumonia. He represented a Polish district.

One of the oldest houses in La Crosse, once the property of the pioneer missionary, Elder Reynolds, was ruined by fire.

Rev. H. Stone Richardson, a well-known Methodist minister, died in Oshkosh, aged 73. He leaves a wife and one son.

A fire at Prairie du Chien destroyed 11 business houses, the loss being $75,000.

Lawrin Lawsen, who is among the wounded Washington volunteers at Manila, was formerly a resident of La Crosse, where his father lives.

Mrs. Hattie M. Conlee reported to the police in Oshkosh that a thief entered her home and secured over $100 in plunder.

Ex-State Senator E. W. Persons, of Depere, aged 63, one of Brown county's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, died in Phoenix, A. T.

In the circuit court at Racine Catharine Lamberton was granted a divorce from Charles Lamberton. The parties are prominent residents of the town of Caledonia.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Linderman celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at Osseo.

A car load of paper was shipped from Kaukauna to China.

A curfew ordinance was passed by the city council at Rhinelander and the slot machines were ordered out of the city by the chief of police.

During the month of January Charles Lamphier, of Stanley, killed eight wildcats and received his bounty from the county clerk of Taylor county.

Thomas Pospishely, aged 70, sexton of the German Catholic cemetery in Eau Claire, was found dead in his yard.

Fred Sheler, a well-known farmer of the town of Caledonia, was fatally injured in a runaway accident.

Hollis Harrell, of Eau Claire, superintendent of the county poor farm, sent his resignation to Chairman Dittmer, of the county board.

Engineer James C. Cowper was killed and Charles Treesdale and Jerry Crowley severely hurt in a head-end collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road near Beaver Dam.

Rev. D. C. Jones, for four years pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Rice Lake, has resigned and accepted a call to Iron Mountain, Mich.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings That Take Place in the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—In the senate bills have been introduced amending the statutes relating to roads and bridges; relating to appointment of deputy county clerks; preventing corrupt practices in elections; requiring 20 days' residence to qualify a voter; providing for branding and sale of renovated butter; providing for licensing teachers; providing a tax of 15 cents on each ton of ice taken from the state; providing for separate assessment of lands and the buildings thereon; changing the name of the state library commission; relating to notices of expiration of time to redeem from tax sale; amending the constitution; permitting counties to build homes for incorrigible children.... In the assembly bills have been introduced to amend the law governing the collection of statistics of farm products; relating to the appointment of sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; to limit passenger rates; relating to reinsurance by fire insurance companies; to organize the town of Westcott, in Shawano county; to prohibit the giving of prizes on the sale of goods; to authorize counties to establish schools for the care of dependent and incorrigible children; relating to the laying out of highways in towns having a population of 3,000 or over; to make it optional with towns to have deputy fire wardens appointed; to appropriate $10,000 to purchase a bronze badger and a silver service for the battleship Wisconsin; to require all counties to pay their state taxes in February; requiring the delivery in cities of prepaid express packages and telegraph messages; relating to homestead exemptions; relating to the assessment of personal property; to require the election by ballot of delegates to conventions; to confer limited civil and criminal jurisdiction upon county courts in counties having a population of 4,000 or over; to prohibit sending persons convicted of a felony to the Milwaukee house of correction.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 18.—Exactly 250 bills were introduced in the legislature yesterday, it being the last day for the introduction of new business. In the senate the bill prohibiting railway passes was passed.

A joint resolution was introduced by Senator Bennett to get the state charitable and penal institutions on a self-supporting basis by having manufactured at the institutions the things now purchased outside of them. Among the bills introduced were the following: To regulate the lobby; to create a navy battalion; to pay a bounty on pig iron manufactured; to compel railroads to carry state officials free on presentation of certificates of election; to tax sleeping car companies; requiring returns of legislative expenses; fixing the number of hours for a day's work; requiring payment of one-tenth license money toward kindergartens; to license newspapers on the basis of circulation; to abolish the office of county superintendent of schools; to create an appellate court with limited criminal jurisdiction; to regulate the sale of cigarettes; repealing the statutes relating to damages caused by defective highways; appropriating $70,000 to the State Veterans' home; reorganizing the national guard; permitting building and loan associations to make loans in installments; preventing the sending of vagrants to poorhouses; authorizing cities of the third class to levy a special tax for school purposes; providing for the reimbursement of persons purchasing state lands of which the title proves invalid. Bills have been passed to amend the law relating to the crime of arson; providing that county judges shall be elected in the same manner as supreme court justices and circuit judges in case of vacancies; to appropriate $2,000 to the governor's contingent fund.... In the assembly bills have been introduced to create the town of Martin out of Lincoln, in Monroe county; relating to schools and providing that all school districts shall own the buildings in which schools are conducted; relating to daily newspapers in cities of the third and fourth class; relating to the exemption of wages; to secure the proper imprisonment of juvenile offenders; to fix the minimum liquor license in cities and villages; relating to the common schools and requiring schools to have been in session seven months in order to receive state aid; to amend the law relating to the publication of notices in county newspapers; to provide for the licensing by towns and villages of peddlers; to repeal the law of 1897 prohibiting sending to the state prison persons convicted in the United States court whose sentence exceeds 18 months; relating to the exemption of personal property from execution and to include bicycles in such exemption; to provide for the taxation of judgments and the sale of judgments to pay such tax.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 20.—The time for the introduction of bills in the legislature has come to an end. Among bills that have been introduced in the senate were the following: Appropriating money to people who subscribed to the Omaha exposition; relating to injuries to domestic animals and punishment therefor; relating to the fees of sheriffs, and the commitment of boys to the state reform school; to promote the culture of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar; establishing the liability of employers to employes; providing license fee on circulation of newspapers in state; relating to civil service in cities; authorizing the governor to settle war claims with federal government, and making an appropriation; requiring one-tenth of liquor license money in cities of the third class to be used for support of kindergartens; limiting the number of hours employes shall be compelled to work in certain lines of manufacturing; creating a naval battalion in the Wisconsin national guard; providing a bounty for pig iron manufactured in Wisconsin; providing that the state superintendent shall investigate the probable cost of the state furnishing school books at cost, and appropriating $1,500 for the purpose; authorizing the appointment of a commission to revise the general charter law.... Bills have been introduced in the assembly to require the sale of 1,000 mileage books for $20; to provide for the placing of names on houses; to provide for the wider circulation of free library books; to appropriate $1,000 for the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. Dewey; to establish a board of railroad commissioners; to provide for the creation of a school-teachers' pension fund; to provide penalties for improperly influencing legislation; to authorize counties to establish and maintain houses of correction in certain cases; to provide for the establishment of county training schools for teachers in common schools; to provide for the expenses of the state government for the fiscal year and making an appropriation therefor; to provide for giving notice of the sale of meat substances containing horseflesh; to change the time of meeting of county boards and limiting the number of days county boards may be in session; to extend the time for the collection of taxes and adding a penalty for unpaid taxes; to fix the term of elective officers of cities of the third class at two years; for a more correct record of births and deaths; to raise the age of consent to 18 years; to provide for the revision of the laws governing banks and savings societies; to create the Eighteenth judicial circuit and to change the boundaries of the Eleventh and Seventeenth circuits

PURELY PERSONAL.

William A. Clark, the new senator from Montana, was once a clockmaker.

Rev. M. J. Buckley and Rev. P. J. Buckley, twin brothers of Newburyport, Mass., were ordained to a priesthood at Brighton the other day. They were educated at the same parochial school, college and seminary.

At the time of his death ex-Attorney General Garland had among his clients a large number of Cherokee Indians who are claiming citizenship. Herbert Mayes, his former law partner, will now represent their interests.

M QUAD'S FUN

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INSTRUCTING THE JURY.

As I reached a village under the shadow of the Cumberland mountains and stopped at the post office I was told that a trial of considerable importance was being held at the office of the local justice of the peace, and presently I found my way as a spectator. A mountaineer had traded a rifle for a mule with a neighbor and the rifle had proved defective. The other man was therefore seeking the aid of the law to have his beast restored to him. There were a dozen witnesses for, and against, and I noticed that almost every man was armed. It was a jury trial and his honor didn't have a word to say as they went out. Ten minutes later they returned for instructions, and the foreman asked:

"Judge, if we decide this yere case agin Joe Larkins is thar' goin' to be any hard feelin's to'rds this jury?"

His honor replied that the case must be decided according to law, and the jury filed out again. Only a few minutes had passed when they returned for the second time and the foreman said:

"Jedge, what this jury wants to know this time is if thar'll be any hard feelin's agin us if we decide the case in favor of Jim Bolands?"

There was an ominous movement on the part of the Larkins crowd; his honor noticed it and replied that he had full faith in the jury and expected them to return a verdict in accordance with the facts. The jury filed out again, every man of the six looking doubtful and perplexed; and this time it was a quarter of an hour before they reappeared. It was further instructions they wanted, the foreman said, and he added:

"Jedge, whar' three of us ar' fur Joe Larkins and three of us fur Tom Bolands, what ar' we to do about it?"

"Keep talkin' the case over till yo' kin all go one way," was the reply.

"But that ain't all," continued the man. "Bill Thomas is lookin' into the winder and sayin' he's fur Joe Larkins and wavin' his shotgun around, and Pete Silsby he's lookin' in at t'other winder and sayin' he's fur Jim Boland and showin' a big knife. What ye goin' to do in sich a case?"

The adherents in the courtroom were about evenly divided, and his honor put on his glasses and looked them over and replied:

"Bein' as the jury stands three to three and can't agree, and bein' as we don't want no fussin' and no hard feelin's we'll jest sorter drap this case outer sight and git up a hoss-race in the interests of peace and harmony."

DAN'L WASN'T FITTEN.

"If my son Dan'l had lived on he'd be about 20 y'ars old now," said the old mountaineer, as we sat smoking our pipes after supper. "Pore Dan'l! he wasn't fitten, and he knowed he wasn't fitten, but he jest hung on till he died."

"Then he didn't die of sickness?" I asked.

"No, sah—not skassly. It was about six y'ars ago, sah. We was goin' to hold the county fair over at Rodney, and they was goin' to hev hoss-races, jumping matches, and all sorts of games. One of the amoosements was climbin' a greased pole. Ever h'ar of it?"

"Oh, yes."

"It was a pole 30 feet high, and greased till it was like glass. On top of it was a silver dollar, and whoever climb that pole could get the money. When my son Dan'l heard of it he sez to me:

"'Pop, I'm a dollar ahead.'

"'As how?' sez I.

"'As to climbin' that pole. I'll do it as suah's yo'r bo'n!'

"I told him he wasn't fitten," said the father with a sigh. "He was bowed in the legs and his heels turned out, and no sich critter is fitten to climb a pole. He was detarmined, though. He got a pole, greased it up and planted it out thar' by the stone and begun to practice. He could git up about ten feet, but no mo'. I kept tellin' him he wasn't fitten, and his maw kept tellin' him he wasn't fitten, but he wouldn't give up. He was out airly in the mawnin', and he was out late at night, and he hugged that pole till the grease was ready to fry out of him. One evenin' I begun to git mad about it, but Dan'l speaks up in a lonesome voice and with tears in his eyes and sez:

"'Pop, I'll hev one mo' try at it. If I git to the top then I'm fitten; if I can't do it then I'm unfitten.'"

"And did he get there?"

"Of co'se not—of co'se not. I told yo' he had crooked legs and his heels turned in. Couldn't possibly git thar'. I went out about midnight to look fur him, and he lay thar' dead. He felt that he was unfitten, but he was bound to climb up or bust, and bimeby he busted. Jest lay thar' all busted to squash, and shuck my hide if we could ever git grass to grow on his grave fur the grease that was oozin' up through the sile!"

The Question Met.

"Do you wish to have your teeth examined?" asked the dentist of the sad-faced man who had been waiting in the ante-room for one hour and 35 minutes.

Whereupon the answer was tartly given: "What do you suppose I came up here for, to buy a cook stove?"

"Really," said the dentist, smiling; "I didn't know. I thought that possibly you might be after some new furniture for your dining-room."—Detroit Free Press.

Gave Herself Away.

"When did they discover that the burglar was a woman?"

"When she looked in the glass to see if her mask was on straight."—Tit-Bits

LAMB LOVED THE CITY.

The English Poet Preferred to Live in London Rather Than in the Country.

Lovers of Charles Lamb, who are probably more numerous in America than in England, however our British cousins may try to persuade themselves to the contrary, may like to be reminded, for we opine that the more studious among them already know, that a "find" of old letters addressed to the members of one family was lighted upon in the earlier part of the year 1893, and has just been published under the title of "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds." Who the Lloyds were they need not be told, if they remember the earlier recollections of Lamb's correspondence, or, not remembering these accurately, are familiar with the biographies of his good friends, Cooleridge and Southey, wherein two of the Lloyds figure. What most concerns them is that there are 22 of these letters, none of which has been in print before, and they have the touch and the flavor of Elia, as may be inferred from the abstract from one of the number, addressed to Robert Lloyd, in praise of London life, of which he knew nothing, and Lamb so much, thorough cockney that he was:

"Let them talk of lakes and mountains and romantic dales—all that fantastic stuff; give me a ramble by night in the winter nights of London—the lamps lit—the pavements of the motley Strand crowded with to and from passengers—its shops all brilliant and stuffed with obliging customers and obliging tradesmen—give me the old bookstalls of London—a walk in the light piazzas, Covent garden. I defy a man to be dull in such places, perfect Mohammedan paradises upon earth. I have lent out my heart with usury to such scenes from my childhood up and have cried with fullness of joy at the multitudinous scenes of life in the crowded streets of ever dear London.

"I wish you could fix here. I don't know if you quite comprehend my low urban taste; but depend upon it that a man of any feeling will have given his heart and his love in childhood and in boyhood to any scenes to which he has been bred; as well as to dirty streets (and smoky walls as they are called) as to the green lawns 'where live nibbling sheep,' and to the everlasting hills and lakes and dales. A mob of men is better than a flock of sheep, and a crowd of happy faces jostling into the playhouse at the hour of six is a more beautiful spectacle to man than a shepherd driving his 'silly' sheep to the fold. Come to London and learn to sympathize with my natural emotions."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

DUAL LIFE OF OAKLEY HALL.

For Months He Had an Existence of Which He Was Wholly Unconscious.

Oakley Hall was once connected with an American paper in London. His aim here was to achieve a high name at the English bar. He was the son of an Englishman and therefore he was in English law an Englishman whenever he chose to declare himself. He made no success because he lived wholly in the past and his mental inclinations were solely reminiscent.

From the day of his mysterious disappearance from New York he lost the power to utilize his brain in any way that could earn him a living. When he returned from Europe after that disappearance he and I were closeted for months together in the office of Mr. Hulbert's New York World. Then it was that he told me the truth about his disappearance, and without knowing whether or not it has been published in America, I will repeat it briefly.

He said that one morning he woke up in a hall bedroom in Mayfair, in the heart of London, and as he lay in bed looking with wonder at his surroundings a woman knocked and entered the room. She asked him if he would have his usual breakfast. He inquired what his usual breakfast was, and she, astonished in her turn, told him that he always had a pennyworth of tea, a penny roll, a penny pot of butter, and an egg which cost a penny.

He asked her to sit down and then, by cross-examining her, he found that he had lived a whole season in that house under a name he never knew; that he appeared to be a "city man" (English for a man in business); that he went out every morning, came back every evening, went very frequently to the theater and was the quietest, most irreproachable of all her lodgers. "In a word," he said, "I had lived the life of another man for months, unconscious of my own identity, unrecognized by any one, and fulfilling the well rounded half of a dual existence."—London Cor. Providence Journal.

Mrs. Penguin's Quick Ears.

"Mom, wasn't that pretty good?" asked little Caleb Penguin of his mother, as the closing strains of "Home, Sweet Home," played on a harmonica, floated down from his room.

"Pretty good for Susan," was his mother's reply, whereat Caleb laughed with delight, in which he was joined by his older sister, Susan, who, indeed, had made the music. The difference in their playing, when the players were not visible, was not distinguishable by Mr. Penguin; he had seen little Caleb carrying off the harmonica, and he thought that this was Caleb playing now. But not so Mrs. Penguin. She has the mother's instinct. She knows every beat of the children's hearts, and she could tell the children one from another by their breathings in the dark. If Caleb and Susan played the harmonica so much alike that nobody else could tell 'em apart, she could easily. They can't fool their mother.

It makes the children laugh and Mr. Penguin wonder.—N. Y. Sun.

The New North.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

County Board Proceedings.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Chairman calls Supr. Yawkey to the chair and the committee of the whole take up the matter of the equalization of taxes for 1898.

On motion of Supr. Coon the basis of the tax levy for 1898 be made as follows:

Gagen—9 per cent.
Hazelhurst—20 per cent.
Pelican—22 per cent.
Rhinelander—31 per cent.
Schoepke—5 per cent.
Woodboro—13.

Supervisors Walker, Gagen, Yawkey and Schafer objected to the basis of the tax levy. Motion carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Coon, Kelley, Olson, Porter, Schafer, Schoepke and Taylor—7.

Noes—Gagen, Jenne, Walker and Yawkey—4.

On motion of Supr. Coon the Board of Supervisors adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, at 9:00 o'clock a. m.

E. P. Brennan, County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

County Clerk's Office, Rhinelander, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, 9:00 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment. All members present. Supr. Porter in the chair.

On motion of Supr. Yawkey the County Board went into committee of the whole on the matter of the equalization of the tax levy of 1898.

Supr. Porter calls Supr. Yawkey to the chair and the committee of the whole take up the matter of the equalization of tax levy for 1898.

On motion of Supr. Olson the committee of the whole rise and report to the County Board that they have made the basis of the tax levy for 1898. Motion carried by following vote:

Ayes—Coon, Kelley, Olson, Porter, Schafer and Taylor—6.

Noes—Gagen, Jenne, Schoepke, Walker and Yawkey—5.

The committee of the whole after due consideration in the matter of the equalization of the tax levy for 1898 rise and report as follows:

Supr. Porter takes the chair and the County Board take up the report of the committee of the whole on the matter of the equalization of the tax levy for 1898.

Gagen	Val. $	200,000	9 per cent.
Hazelhurst	"	800,000	20 " "
Pelican	"	880,000	22 " "
Rhinelander	"	1,240,000	31 " "
Schoepke	"	200,000	5 " "
Woodboro	"	520,000	13 " "

On motion of Supr. Olson the report of the committee of the whole on the matter of the apportionment of the tax levy for 1898 be adopted.

Motion carried by following vote.

Ayes—Coon, Kelley, Olson, Porter, Schafer and Taylor—6.

Noes—Gagen, Jenne, Schoepke, Walker and Yawkey—5.

On motion of Supr. Walker the action of County Board at the morning session of Nov. 18 be reconsidered so far as the same relates to the claim of Mrs. E. P. Brennan and that she be allowed to withdraw said claim.

Motion carried.

The matter of securing a Tract Index for Oneida county was presented to the Board and considered.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, that a Tract Index of said county is hereby ordered to be made.

That a committee of three members of this Board shall be appointed by the chairman which committee is hereby instructed to advertise for sealed bids for the making of such tract index, complete to the first day of Nov. 1899, and such index to be completed on said day, such committee to have the power to reject any and all bids and full authority to contract with any person or persons for the making of such tract index, but the compensation to be paid therefor shall not exceed $[illegible] and shall be a lump sum. The necessary books for such tract index shall be ordered by such committee at the expense of the county.

Offered and passage moved by C. M. Olson, Supervisor.

Chairman appoints committee as follows:

Committee—Supervisors Olson, Kelley and Taylor.

Petition to fix the salary of Deputy game warden at a nominal sum presented, read and considered.

On motion of Supr. Schafer the following resolution was adopted as read:

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis., that it is the sense of this Board that the sum of One Hundred Dollars per annum is a sufficient compensation for the services of Deputy game warden or wardens in this county and that we hereby recommend to the chairman and clerk that the salary or salaries of such game warden or wardens be not more than One Hundred Dollars per annum.

RESOLVED that the sum of One Hundred Dollars be set aside from the moneys received for deer licenses for the purpose of paying the salary or salaries of such Deputy game warden or wardens. Offered and passage moved by C. M. Olson, Supr.

On motion of Supr. Yawkey the County tax levy for 1898 be raised and levied as follows: General purposes, $21,700.00; Soldiers' Relief fund, $300.00, making in all the sum of $22,00.00. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Yawkey the sum of $1700.00 be set aside for the ensuing year to pay circuit court certificates exclusively. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Yawkey, the New North be and hereby is declared the official county paper of Oneida county for the ensuing year. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Coon the Board of Supervisors adjourned until 2:00 o'clock, p. m. E. P. Brennan, Co. Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Rhinelander, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1898, 2:00 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Coon, Gagen, Jenne, Kelley, Olson, Porter, Schafer, Schoepke Taylor and Walker—10.

Absent—Supr. Yawkey.

Supr. Porter in the chair.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the sum of $200.00 be set aside for the ensuing year for the use of Pres[illegible] Poor to be used in caring for the county poor, the said [illegible] to file a suitable bond for said sum with the county treasurer.

Motion carried.

The matter of employing a county physician for the ensuing year was taken up and considered.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the chairman appoint a committee of three members of this Board to make a suitable contract with some one of the physicians in the county to doctor, furnish medicine and perform all surgical operations on all persons a county charge for the ensuing year for the best possible sum.

Motion carried.

Chairman appoints committee as follows:

Committee—Supr. Taylor, Kelley, and Coon.

On motion of Supr. Jenne the following resolution was adopted as read.

Resolution offered by Supr. John W. Schafer.

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Oneida county that the said County Board hereby determine and assess the relative value of all the taxable property in each town and city in said county as follows, which values so assessed are the full value of said property according to the best judgment of said Board:

T'S, CITY'S	CO. ASSESS'T	STATE	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. Gagen	[illegible]	$ 250	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Haz'hurst	726,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Pelican	837,000	450	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Rhinel'dr	915,000	825	[illegible]	1210,000
T. Schoepke	195,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Woodboro	45,000	100	[illegible]	520,000

Total, $[illegible] $[illegible] $[illegible]

Signed, John W. Schafer.

Dated this 19th day of Nov., 1898.

County assessment for Oneida county, for the year 1898, made by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wisconsin, at their annual meeting at a session held on the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1898.

T'S C'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. Gagen	[illegible]	$ 250	[illegible]
" Haz'hurst	72[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Pelican	837,000	450	[illegible]
C. Rhinel'dr	915,000	825	1210,000
T. Schoepke	195,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Woodboro	45,000	100	520,000

Total, $[illegible] $[illegible] $[illegible]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
ONEIDA COUNTY. }

The undersigned, Geo. W. Porter, Chairman of the County Board and E. P. Brennan, County Clerk of Oneida county, Wis., hereby certify that the above is the correct assessment made by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county for the year 1898, made and adopted at their annual meeting on the 19th day of Nov. A. D. 1898.

Geo. W. Porter,
Chairman of County Board.

[SEAL] E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk.

On motion of Supr. Coon the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county that the amount of taxes to be levied in said county for county purposes for the year be determined as follows:

General County Tax..........$21,7[illegible]
Soldiers' Relief Fund.......... 3[illegible]

Total..........$2[illegible]

And that said tax stands levied [illegible]

RESOLVED further that there shall be raised in each town and city in Oneida county for the support of the common schools in such towns and cities for the ensuing year the sum of money set opposite the name of such town or city in the following list:

Town of Gagen	$ [illegible]
" " Haz Hurst	[illegible]
" " Pelican	12[illegible]
City of Rhinelander	2,1[illegible]
Town of Schoepke	[illegible]
" " Woodboro	2[illegible]

Total..........$[illegible]

Signed, Arthur Taylor.

Dated this 19th day of Nov., 1898.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the following resolution was offered:

Resolution offered by Supr. Dan Gagen.

RESOLVED, by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, that, whereas it duly appears that the following sums are proper charges against the several towns and cities in the county and should be certified to said towns and cities with the county tax.

Now therefore, the County Clerk is hereby instructed to certify to the several town and city Clerks in the county, special taxes as follows:

T'S & C'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total
Town Gagen	None	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Hazelhurst	$ 17 92	None	$ 17 92
" Pelican	177 92	None	177 92
" Schoepke	None	None	None
" Woodboro	3 47	None	3 47
City Rhinel'dr	37 77	[illegible]	71[illegible]

Signed, Dan Gagen.

Dated this 19th day of Nov., 1898.

Supplemental report of the committee on sheriff's and justices' accounts presented, read and considered.

Report of committee on sheriff's and justices' accounts.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida county, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on sheriff's and justices' accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Nov. 19, 1898.

Fred T. Coon, }
Arthur Taylor, } Com.
Dan Gagen, }

No. Name	Nat. of Cl'm	Cl'm'd	All'd
1 F M Mason	coroner's fees	$4 28	$4 10
2 Mrs Wilcox	witness "	1 00	1 00
3 Chas Naggs	" "	1 00	1 00
4 John Charles	" "	1 00	1 00
5 F M Mason	coroner's "	4 40	4 40
6 Mead Hunter	witness "	1 00	1 00
7 Chas Anderson	" "	1 00	1 00
8 John Bolen	" "	1 00	1 00
9 F M Mason	coroner's "	5 00	ret'd for item'z'n
10 G C Fingry	coroner's fees	10 05	$10 05
11 John Bixby	witness "	1 00	1 00
12 J McDonald	" "	1 00	1 00
13 G C Fingry	coroner's "	4 00	4 00
14 Anna Hayland	witness "	1 00	1 00
15 Wm Hayland	" "	1 00	1 00
16 Joe Whittaker	" "	1 00	1 00
17 F M Mason	coroner's "	2 00	ret'd for item'z'n
18 G C Fingry	coroner's fees	$1 50	$1 50
19 Archy McCann	witness "	2 00	2 00
20 Geo. Booth	" "	2 00	2 00
21 Frank Stewart	" "	2 00	2 00
22 Thos Doucette	" "	2 00	2 00
23 G C Fingry	coroner's "	4 00	4 00
24 S C Kelner	witness "	1 00	1 00
25 Peter Mitchell	" "	1 00	1 00
26 F M Mason	coroner's "	2 00	ret'd 10 m'n
27 R J S all	justice "	2 00	2 00
28 A Gauthier	witness "	99	99
29 Jos Gauthier	" "	99	99
30 James Gauthier	" "	99	99
31 F C Parsons	constable "	3 75	3 75
32 E D Mettinger	justice "	2 81	2 56
33 Chas Ele	witness "	2 08	1 32
34 A G Nagel	" "	1 62	1 08
35 Alex McGillis	constable "	20 50	ret'd item'd
36 E D Mettinger	justice "	1 40	1 40
37 " "	" "	2 29	2 29
38 Chas Ele	witness "	1 65	1 62
39 A G Nagel	" "	62	66

On motion of Supr. Schafer the foregoing report of the committee on sheriff's accounts was adopted and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue county orders for the claims as allowed. Motion carried.

On motion of Supr. Kelley the County Board of Supervisors adjourned to Tuesday, January 3, 1899, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m.

E. P. Brennan, Co. Clerk of Oneida county, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
ONEIDA COUNTY, }

I, E. P. Brennan, County Clerk of Oneida County, hereby certify that I have this day apportioned the county tax and the whole amount of state taxes and charges levied upon said county as certified by the secretary of state among the several towns and cities in said county pursuant to section 1076 of the revised statutes and also the amount necessary to be raised for support of the common schools in each town and city to entitle such town and city to share in the state school money and also the amount of all other special taxes or charges apportioned, ordered or required to be collected by each town and city with its annual taxes, and that the amount so apportioned to each of the towns and cities in said county is as follows, viz:

T. & C's	State tax incl'ing sch'l loans	State tax incl'ing illegal tax certificates charged back and other charges charg'd back by order of county board	Total
Gagen	$1,178 53	$1,950 00	$ 2,158 53
Haz'st	2,648 86	4,417 62	7,066 48
Pelican	4,780 21	5,015 62	9,795 83
Schoepke	651 74	1,100 00	2,751 74
Woodboro	1,702 82	2,863 15	4,565 97
Rhinel'dr	5,122 32	7,531 93	12,654 26

The minimum amount of school tax which will entitle each town and city in the state school money is as follows:

Town of Gagen	$ 270.00
" " Hazelhurst	300.00
" " Pelican	470.00
" " Schoepke	200.00
" " Woodboro	150.00
City of Rhinelander	2,100.00

Dated Nov. 23, 1898.

E. P. Brennan, Co. Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.

A LONG STRING.

Thirty-Nine Million Miles of Two Cent Postage Stamps.

Uncle Sam printed just a few postage stamps during the year 1898. The number of 2 cent stamps issued during the year was about 2,500,000,000. Such a number, obviously, is beyond the grasp of the human mind, but perhaps the matter may be made clear by putting it otherwise. An ordinary 2-cent stamp is exactly one inch long. From this fact and a little calculation it is easy to discover that the number of stamps in this denomination issued in 1898, placed end to end would extend a distance considerably exceeding 39,000,000 miles.

Of course though the 2-cent stamps are those principally used, there are others. Enough 1-cent stamps have been issued during the year 1898 to stretch from New York city by the way of Europe and Asia, to Bombay, India, if similarly arranged in one strip. All other stamps, as to production and sales are of minor importance comparatively speaking, but it is interesting to know that almost exactly one mile of $1 stamps were manufactured for the demand of [illegible] $5 stamps the production was equivalent to a little more than half a furlong, or about one-fifteenth of a mile. Now if all the postage stamps printed by the United States government in 1898 were placed one on top of another, as neatly as might be without putting them under pressure they would tower to an elevation of twenty one miles. During the year 1898 the number of special delivery stamps sold was about 2,250,000. It is only reasonable to suppose that the average journey of the special delivery messenger is half a mile. On this assumption the total distance traveled for special delivery in 1898 was about 2,265,000 miles. That is a very considerable space to traverse, as may be realized when it is considered that a messenger boy, in order to accomplish that total distance, would have to go about 1,100 times around the world, or five times to the moon and back.—Washington Star.

The Royal steel range is about the best thing in the way of a stove that is on the market. Clark & Lennon handle these ranges and sell lots of them. Call and see one.

Notice to Farmers and Gardeners.

As it is going to be impossible for me to make a house to house canvass, I take this method of informing you that I am Agent for the George K. Higby Seed Farm of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most reliable concerns of the kind in the business.

If not why not buy of a reliable concern and of a reliable agent? Seeds are fully guaranteed and you can get the most reliable goods for your money.

I am to be found at my rooms over the New North office, or will answer all calls by postal card or telephone.

J. A. Cushman, Agent.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c per bottle. Try it. Sold by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

Penning a Line

to a friend will be much pleasanter and easier if you have the right kind of

STATIONERY.

We are showing a very fine assortment of social correspondence papers. These are in the latest tints—azure, cream and regimental grey. They are high grade in quality but not high priced. Also rich pure white paper and envelopes.

C. C. BRONSON & CO.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE } In Probate.
OF M. A. PERKINS, deceased. }

Notice is hereby given that by virtue, and in pursuance of an Order of License made in said matter on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1899, the undersigned Mary E. Perkins will on the 4th day of March A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wis., offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands situated in the County of Oneida to-wit: Lots No. Nine (9), and Ten (10), Block Number Fourteen (14), in the First addition to the Village (now City), of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin. The terms of said sale will be cash.

Dated Feb. 7, 1899.

Mary E. Perkins,
Guardian of the minor heirs of M. A. Perkins, deceased. 4t-l9-m2

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

CLARA CONKLIN, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. E. LOVEJOY, MERTIE LOVEJOY and RIB RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, a corporation, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered and entered in said Court, and dated Jan'y 21, 1898, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in said Oneida County, on the 31st day of March, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: Lot Number eleven (11) in Block number four (4) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in said Oneida County, to satisfy said judgment and costs and expense of sale.

Alvin Waite, Sheriff of
7w-416-m29 Oneida County, Wis.

United States Land Office.
PUBLIC LAND SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. R. S., as amended by the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 21st day of March 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tracts of land, to-wit: SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 27, Township 36 N., Range 9 E. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

Dated at U. S. Land Office, at Wausau, Wisconsin, this 7th day of February, 1899.

Edgar T. Wheelock, Register.
6t-l9-m16p Henry G. McCrossen, Receiver.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Central
BARBER SHOP

DUSEL & LEWIS Proprietors.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

Why Go to Porto Rico or Cuba?

We hear a great deal of talk nowadays relative to the many possibilities and openings offered settlers in our new possessions, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and for this reason we overlook the fact that a good deal of our own country is still undeveloped. Take the state of Wisconsin. There are thousands of acres of hardwood farming lands in Northern Wisconsin adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, where a poor man can make a good living and, in time, accumulate savings. Here he can bring up his family and live in peace and comfort in a civilized country.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVESTORS

are also offered rich inducements in this section of the state, as the plentitude of iron ore deposits, beds of clay, kaolin and marl, as well as the immense forests of hardwood timber, make it advantageous to locate various industries. Transportation facilities are of the best, the Wisconsin Central Lines touching all the principal cities of Northern Wisconsin, thus offering quick and cheap transit to the larger markets. Those interested can obtain complete information, pamphlets, maps, etc., by applying to W. H. Killen, Deputy Land and Industrial Commissioner, Colby & Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr.
Burton Johnson, G. F. A.
Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,
Milwaukee, Wis.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

CLARA L. BISHOP, Plaintiff, }
vs. } Summons.
FRANK BISHOP, Defendant. }

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—To the Said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Jno. Barnes, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Oneida County on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899.

6t-j23-m30

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

STEVENS LUMBER COMPANY, a corporation, Plaintiffs.
vs.
JOHN GORKIN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—To the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wis.

S. H. Alban, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

7t-j27-m2

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis., January 4, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on March 1, 1899, viz: Charles Dessanter, H. E. No. 8898, for the E ½ NW ¼, Sec. 12, T. 36, N., R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. Stapleton, G. H. Clark, F. M. Mason and R. Moran, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Edgar T. Wheelock,
6w-j19-f23 Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3 1878—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., January 6, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph D. Day, of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 48, for the purchase of the NW¼ NE¼ of Section No. 27, in Township No. 37, N Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 24th day of March, 1899.

He names as witnesses: Rollo Whitcomb, Frank J. Fingry, Charles E. Morrill Andrew Anderson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of March, 1899.

Edgar T. Wheelock,
10t-j12-m16 Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Wausau, Wis., February 3, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Otto H. Birkholz, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 50, for the purchase of the NE¼ SW¼ of Section No. 12, in Township No. 36 N., Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1899.

He names as witnesses Matt Stapleton, of Rhinelander, Wis.; Rudolph Birkholz, of Rhinelander, Wis.; B. F. Jillson, of Merton, Wis.; Henry Stevens, of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 17th day of April, 1899. Edgar T. Wheelock,
10t-9-ap13 Register.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Stree

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander Wis

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin
Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor.
Night calls answered from office.

ATTORNEYS.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wi

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty.
Rhinelander, Wi

THE BANK
BARBER SHOP
W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.
New Bank Building, Rhinelander

Hot and Cold water, Vapor and Shower Baths in connection. Only up-to-date shop in the city.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty.

VICK'S
SEEDS

Bulbs and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for half a century, and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a Golden Wedding edition of

Vick's Garden and Floral Guide

which is a work of art. 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages souvenir, nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send the Guide and a [illegible] DUE BILL for 25c. worth of seed 15 cts.

It tells how credit is given for Full Amount of purchase to buy other goods.

Vick's Little Gem Catalogue...
A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in handy shape, making it convenient for reference. FREE

Vicks Illustrated Monthly Magazine
Enlarged, improved and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc. 50 cents a year. Special 1899 offer—the Magazine one year, and the Guide for 25 cents.

Our new plan of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your money than any seed house in America.

James Vicks Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

WINTER MILLINERY SALE
AT MRS. J. G. DUNN'S.

Everything Goes at Cost.
Come and Get Bargains.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

. . . PAINTS . . .

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

CLARK & LENNON--Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTHBOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 3:50 A. M
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:25 P. M

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 11:15 A. M

H. C. BREGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited ..... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 9:40 p. m. Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited ..... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 7:10a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1895. Close connections for Ironwood, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

P. PRAY, Agent.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 212, F. & A. M
Stapleton Block.
Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BREGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M
Stidtman Block.
Regular communications Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LASELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
J. A. WHITING, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

S. H. Alban is in Milwaukee this week.

New goods arriving daily at Crusoe's.

Will Taylor, of Appleton, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Our store closes at 8 o'clock evenings except Saturday and pay days.
CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPT. STORE.

WOOD JOB TO LET—Apply to J. C. Curran or at this office for further particulars.

Ted Yapp came down from Choate last Friday and visited friends and relatives until Monday.

Save money. How? By buying all your dry goods at the Cash Department Store.

Mrs. Ed. Cain left Thursday night for a four months visit with her parents at Kokomo, Indiana.

A few more "Trilby" and "Hickory" stoves left at Clark & Lennon's. Call and get one while the price is too low to quote.

Mrs. G. G. Hamilton went to Chicago Saturday night, and will visit her mother at Big Rapids, Mich., before returning.

Vessey & Hardell announce that they will have a carload of choice new milch cows for sale about March 10. Prices reasonable. 21f23

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Lindegren are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl at their home Sunday morning.

The Rhinelander Brewing Co. has erected a warehouse at Tony this winter and this week shipped a carload of beer to that point.

Order storm windows and stove repairs at Clark & Lennon's and while there ask to see the 30 calibre U. S. rifle which is being sold this week at $16.75.

W. J. Doherty and wife came up from Antigo Monday to finish packing their household effects preparatory to moving them to their new quarters in our neighboring city.

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children let us recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs.
J. J. BEARDON.

Lorenzo Spike, brother of Mrs. Elias Dawe, who has been employed here for the past two months at the furniture store of F. A. Hildebrand, departed for his home at Elgerton Monday.

If you have a cough, throat irritation, weak lungs, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, croup or hoarseness, let us suggest One Minute Cough Cure. Always reliable and safe.
J. J. BEARDON.

Miss Bridget Dolan, of New Richland, Minn., stopped off in this city Friday night while on her way to Gladstone to attend a sick brother. She visited her brother Felix while here.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.
J. J. BEARDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Sutton were called upon to mourn the loss of their three year old son last Thursday afternoon, death resulting from bronchial trouble, after a short illness. Funeral services were held from the residence Saturday afternoon, Rev. Blake, of the Baptist church, officiating.

Frank Pingry was at Monico Monday on business.

Paul Browne was a North Crandon visitor last Friday.

Mrs. Joseph D. Day is quite ill this week with pneumonia.

Mark Shafer was at Eagle River inspecting oil Monday.

John Johnson was down to Monico Monday taking orders.

Editor O. B. Moon, of Eagle River, was in the city over Sunday.

Duchess Trousers guaranteed pure wool, at the Cash Department Store. See them.

Will H. Ashton left Monday for points in Indiana where he will visit relatives and friends for two weeks.

Compare our goods and prices and you will at once understand why the Cash Department Store is doing such large business.

Editor Strain, of Battle Lake, Minn., is in the city this week visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. J. B. Strain and Mrs. W. C. Ogden.

Eighty cents on the dollar for wooden dress goods at the Cash Department Store. Sale still on.

The six months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Blitch died of capillary bronchitis last Thursday. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars enquire of B. W. MCCAREY.

Rev. V. Bally, of St. Mary's Catholic church, preaches every Wednesday and Sunday evening during Lent on the "Sacrifice of the Mass." Everyone is invited to attend.

The Dutch Picnic, as shown in Life Motion Pictures, by the American Amusement Co., is well worth the price of admission.—Buffalo Express. At the Grand opera house Feb. 27.

W. W. Fenelon arrived home from Weyauwega Friday. Mrs. Fenelon and the children will remain there for a time, and before returning will visit her parents at Bear Creek.

Ed. Rogers wishes to inform his many customers that he will be ready for business by the 1st of March and invites those needing anything in the wood-working and blacksmith line to call and see him.

E. S. Shepard left for Madison last Friday for a week's stay. Much of his time will be spent at the State Land Office where he will gather data for a new map of Forest county which he will soon commence work on.

Tellis Bertrand and wife came up from Milwaukee Monday. Tellis informed the editor that he came up expressly to pay the taxes on the Wabash. It was not the Wabash in the song however that Tellis alluded to.

John Didier was at Tomahawk Lake last Saturday and secured the contract for putting an additional boiler in the engine house of the Lake Shore Lumber Co. The new boiler was put in Monday. Its dimensions were 60x16.

Leslie Beers returned Tuesday from Madison, where he has been spending the past two weeks with his brother, Samuel Higgins, who is attending the University. Sam delivered an oration at the Freshman Blow-out, which took place a short time ago.

Mrs. E. M. Kemp, accompanied by Miss Mable Chafee, left for Chicago last Thursday night. They attended the Grand opera entertainment at the Auditorium Saturday evening. Miss Mable will visit at the home of her cousin Mrs. R. P. Guptil, at Genoa Junction, on her return.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrah, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute" will "answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you.
J. J. BEARDON.

F. E. Parker has an extremely bright light over the money order desk in the postoffice. It is one of the gas pattern as in use in the Faller House and W. L. Beers' store excepting that it is a single light and combines generator tubing, burner and all in a rather attractive lamp, the production of gas being very simple, the heat of the flame passing through the chimney and over a small bronze pipe directly overhead which contains gasoline. The Welsbach burner is used. A quart of gasoline will supply a good light for 14 hours.

Wait for the . . . .

Swell Things

IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

—Soon to arrive at—

CLIFFORD & BRENNAN'S.

Buy one of the famous "Trilby" stoves at Clark & Lennon's. Cheapest stove in the market. They are selling at reduced prices to close them out and make room for other goods.

Services at the First Congregational church Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. H. Kemp. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now.
J. J. BEARDON.

We are requested to announce that the Congregational Ladies Aid Society will hold a meeting in the church parlors, next Wednesday afternoon, March 1. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

J. Sheer, Sedalia, Mo., conductor on electric street car line, writes that his little daughter was very low with croup, and her life saved after physicians had failed, only by using One Minute Cough Cure.
J. J. BEARDON.

Mrs. A. W. Shelton left last Sunday night for Madison where she will attend the meeting of the Educational committee of the Federation of Women's clubs which convened in that city Monday.

Not one child dies where ten formerly died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles. It immediately stops coughing. It never fails.
J. J. BEARDON.

Mrs. W. F. Ball was called to Menasha last week by a telegram announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. Noble. Mr. Noble holds the position of foreman for the Menasha Wooden Ware Co.

Our buyer, Mr. Chas. E. Crusoe, is still in the East making spring selections for the local trade. The new goods are beginning to arrive and every day will see some new consignments of up-to-date goods added to our stock. We shall immediately have an exhibition of merchandise that will be a pleasure and a surprise to the buying public.
CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPT. STORE.

W. B. LaSelle and Gus. Horn left Monday noon for Milwaukee to represent Rhinelander Chapter No 74, R. A. M. at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in that city. Mr. Horn will also represent the I. O. O. F. Lodge at the state meeting at Marinette this week. He will remain away about two weeks.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease, and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitts' Witch Hazel Salve.
J. J. BEARDON.

The Men's Club will have a "ladies' night" supper at the Congregational church parlors Friday, March 3. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock. Paul Browne will introduce the subject of giving bonuses to those intending to start manufacturing plants. A. W. Shelton and others will take part.

The early closing movement inaugurated by Chas. E. Crusoe & Co. last week is a most commendable one and should be an universal custom among the business houses of the city. It is but just that the employees of the different stores be accorded the rest thus afforded and it is scarcely probable that the day's sales would fall off to any appreciable extent. A trial would convince all parties interested.

Forliss & Wixson are busily engaged getting things in shape for the advent of the big Corliss engine which is soon to take the place of the two engines now furnishing power for the dynamos in the electric light station. The wing of the building proper which was originally built to accommodate a new engine will contain the big mass of steel upon its arrival. A large space, probably ten feet deep, has been excavated and filled with rock and cement, heavy rods with seat plates being firmly imbedded in the mass of stone which will securely hold the new engine to its place.

Bargains at the Cash Department Store in men's overshoes. $1.00 values now 65 cents.

Men's fur gloves and mittens 25 cents, worth $1.00, at the Cash Department Store.

The following visited the rhetorical exercises at the High School last Friday afternoon: Mrs. Sievwright, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Hyer, Mrs. Budge, Mrs. Dimick, Mrs. Pingh, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Maulden and Miss Rezin.

The Rhinelander Box Co. received on order last week for a carload of box shooks from a patent medicine company down in Georgia. As there are many manufacturing establishments between that state and Rhinelander turning out box shooks the factory here is to be congratulated upon the well known character of its production.

Congressman Stewart of this district announces that a competitive examination will be held at Wausau on April 12 for all candidates for the cadetship at West Point to the credit of the Ninth Congressional District. He has designated Dr. A. W. Trevitt, Prof. Karl Mathie and Judge T. C. Ryan to constitute a board of examiners. The examination is open to all young men resident in the Ninth District between seventeen and twenty-two years of age. As the exigencies of the service preclude the appointment of army officers to conduct examinations at military posts in March the candidate selected by the board at Wausau will be examined at West Point in June.

The many acquaintances of Harry N. Butler, formerly bookkeeper for the "Soo" Planing Mill Co., will no doubt be surprised to learn that he has given up the lumber business and engaged in the study of medicine. Judging from a recent letter to a friend Harry is very much taken up with his new work. He has commenced a two years' course in the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy, at Des Moines, Ia., and is of the opinion that the method of treating the multitudinous ailments of the human body as taught by the professors of that institution is the only one. Harry stated that with no ill fortune he confidently expected to sign his name H. N. Butler, D. O. after a two years' lapse of time. It is hardly necessary to add that his many friends here have every confidence in his ability to carry out his expectations.

Blacksmith Outfit for Sale.

Anyone desiring to buy a blacksmith outfit, complete, can secure one, dirt cheap, by calling at the Rhinelander Iron Company's office. tf

New Novelty Store.

S. J. Seabury, a well posted hardware man, has opened a novelty and notion store in the Hinman building on Davenport street and will stock it with a complete line of small hardware, lamps, crockery, glassware and kindred articles. It will be Mr. Seabury's aim to carry a full assortment of up-to-date novelties and the prices at which they will be offered will appeal to every buyer. The store will be opened to the public Saturday.

Episcopal Church.

Services at St. Augustine's Mission church are as follows: Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday School at noon; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

On the first Sunday of the month there will be no early Communion, but a late celebration of the Eucharistic service instead at 10:30 a. m.

Evening prayer is also said Friday afternoons at 5:30 o'clock.

Everyone gladly welcomed to all services.
C. M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor.

May Have Been a Bomb.

A piece of gas pipe about a foot long was found in the Rhinelander Brewing Company's barn Monday by Mr. Hilgerman, the proprietor. Its appearance was suspicious, so much so that the brewer handled it with great care and turned it over to the police. The pipe was soldered at both ends and resembled a bomb such as anarchists are reported to use. It was taken down to the river and shot at with a rifle. It exploded when struck by the ball, but did not do much execution. It apparently had not been properly loaded. Mr. Hilgerman is at a loss to know who placed it on his premises.

Because It Pays You To.

That is the basis on which we ask you to trade here. We would not expect you to buy at this store for any other reason. But we can ask you to trade here for that reason, safe and sure in the knowledge that we will give you full value for every dollar you spend with us, and better value than you would obtain in nine out of ten other stores. This is strong talk, but we are ready to back it up "to the letter" at the store in a way most satisfactory to you. Our Great Kitchen Sale is still running in full blast—new and useful utensils being added to it daily—and hundreds of housekeepers have taken advantage of the splendid opportunity to get tins and things cheap. 1c, 2c, 3c buys useful tins, and now we repeat, "What do you need for your kitchen?" You can get it here at half price and less. We want every housekeeper in Rhinelander to get the benefit of the SPECIAL KITCHEN SALE.

Chas. E. Crusoe & Co.,
Bargain Department Store.

Store closes at 8 o'clock every evening except on Saturdays and pay days.—O

CALL AT ASHTON'S

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School Supplies.

WE SELL THEM CHEAP.

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WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE to refund all money paid to us for our goods if they are not as represented by us in every particular.

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Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

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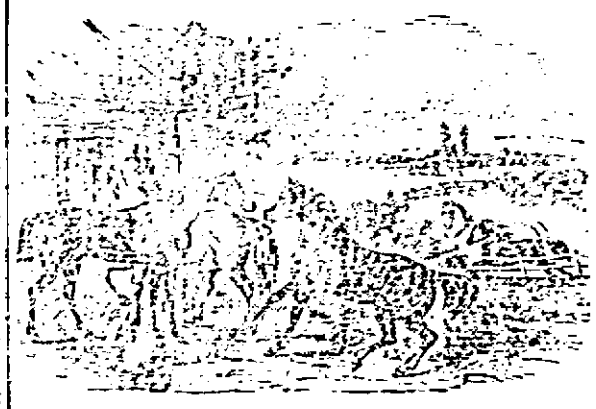
Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block, - Stevens Street.



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Ten pages, illustrations with now and then color work. No increase in price—$1.00 per year.

We will send a trial subscription for six months to anyone who sends this advertisement and 25 cents.

THE JOURNAL CO.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE STORY TELLER

THE CITY.

She stands, with her stony beaches
Just touched by old Ocean's arm,
For islands fair are sentinels there
To guard her coasts from harm.

She stretches the torch of freedom
Toward the Old World from the New,
And her towers rise to as cloudless skies
As are mirrored in Ocean's blue.

She feels the pulse of the nation,
She knows the great of the land,
For they love the strife of the throbbing life
In the hollow of her hand.

The weary and broken-hearted
Plead in her arms to rest;
The wretched hide in her mantle wide,
And the suffering in her breast.

Though forests be grand and silent—
Though fields be wide and sweet—
Her children learn for her voice to yearn,
And the tramp of her restless feet.

She stands, with her stony beaches
Embraced by old Ocean's arm,
Through the noise and light—through the smoldering night,
In a tide of unending charm.
—Elizabeth Dyke Lewis, in N. Y. Independent.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A BOX

By Constance C. Halkett

I WAS sitting by my library fire one evening, smoking, when my manservant informed me that a large box had arrived. I suddenly remembered that it was my birthday, and that I had casually mentioned the fact to my friend Brindle.

Now Brindle was much addicted to the playing of practical jokes (this to me was a flaw in an otherwise delightful character), and perhaps on this occasion I might be the victim, so I told the man to help me carry it into the library and then he might go.

The box, which was a long and rather narrow one, was, I noticed, perforated in every direction. It was fastened with a padlock, in which I found the key.

I opened it and started back in amazement, for inside it lay one of the most beautiful women it has ever been my lot to see, and she was either asleep or dead.

She was dressed in a long, trailing robe of violet velvet—what a woman would, I think describe as a "teagown;" the train of it made a sort of cushion for her head, and over it strayed long strands of golden hair.

I fetched a mirror and held it to her lips; a faint cloud spread over it at once.

She was not dead then, but sleeping.

Yet—who sent her here? And why in such a plight?

I had no women folk to apply to in my dilemma; besides, one's women folk are apt to look askance at "strangers" of their own sex, especially if these are very beautiful.

I decided hurriedly to call my man Burns, a very excellent servant, who had been with me for years. And he appeared with such celerity that a suspicion crossed my mind—but, no! surely he was above spying through key holes!

I pointed to the girl, and asked him helplessly what I should do.

"Do, sir? Why, send for the nearest doctor, and for a detective from Scotland Yard."

"Of course!" I cried. "Why didn't I think of that myself? Take a cab and do both errands—I will stay here in case she awakes."

He went off at once. He had hardly been gone ten minutes when the door bell rang. I opened it myself and admitted a tall, thin man, who announced that a policeman had asked him to call at my house, and that his name was Dr. Smith, of M—— street.

"A policeman—you meant my servant."

"No, I don't. I mean a policeman," he said testily. "Where is the patient? I am a busy man, sir, and can't afford to waste time."

Rather bewildered, I led the way to the library—and in a few words told him my story, and showed him the white figure lying so still and beautiful in those regal velvet robes.

He crossed the room to look closer.

"Good heavens!" he said. "It is Mlle. Sophie Seslagin, a Russian lady and a patient of my own. What can this mean?" He proceeded to investigate what would be the cause of her strange trance-like sleep.

"She has been drugged," he said. "I once studied in Russia, and there they use a curiously smelling herb, for such purposes, difficult to detect unless one is used to dealing with it."

"All that is very interesting—to you," I said impatiently. "But what am I to do?"

"I will send you a nurse at once," he said. "Have you a spare room? Good! The nurse is a sensible woman, and will put the lady to bed and ask no questions except of a professional description.

"Now, you must excuse me; I am watching a very interesting case. I will call again in the morning; meanwhile I can do nothing. No drug known acts on a patient under the influence of the one I mentioned; she will wake naturally in about 12 hours' time." And with that the doctor hurried away.

The next person to arrive was the detective (his name was Holmes), to whom I repeated my story.

He listened attentively, looked at Mlle. Seslagin, but made no remark worth relating, and presently went away, after giving me strict injunctions to allow no one access to my strange guest but the nurse and the doctor. I promised to attend to his warning and showed him out myself to find on the doorstep a comfortable, motherly-looking nurse, who produced Dr. Smith's card, and into whose capable hands I put the management of affairs generally with a sigh of relief, which sigh I repeated as the door of the "spare-room" was shut between me and the still sleeping stranger.

Only the long, coffin-like box was still in my study.

Suddenly I caught sight of a piece of paper which had been pinned to the lid inside.

On it was roughly sketched a ship, some waves, and a woman apparently drowning. What this could mean I could not guess.

I was still puzzling over it when the door bell rang again.

This time a man stood there—he had evidently just stepped out of a close carriage which waited near the curb, and he wore an ulster with a high collar which almost concealed his face.

"I have come," he said, "to retrieve a large box which was left here by mistake."

"Then you have come to the wrong man, I said, boldly. "That box and its contents are in my care."

As I spoke, to my surprise two policemen sprang out of the shadow of a neighboring archway, and seized the man before he had time to turn round.

"We were given a hint to keep an eye on this house, sir—by Mr. Holmes," one of them informed me shortly, before they marched off to the nearest "station" with their prisoner.

I retreated indoors and waited developments. Evidently I was in for a night of it, I thought grimly.

And, indeed, I had only taken half a dozen puffs at my pipe when a four-wheeler drove up. Inside were Mr. Holmes, the detective; two policemen, and my servant, Burns, with handcuffs on.

"What does this mean?" I asked.

The detective came into the house and shut the door—the cab drove off—and I mechanically followed him into the library.

There he turned and faced me.

"It means," he said, "shortly, this: That your man servant is a member of a dangerous secret society of anarchists. Mlle. Seslagin (who is very rich) had bribed one of the younger members to sell her some papers which contained a clear and concise account of how to set about placing bombs in Westminster Abbey before the coming royal marriage—in order to blow up the whole royal party.

"Once or twice lately Mlle. Seslagin's house has been broken into, not for purposes of theft, but to find the missing papers, which she had copied and sent to the police, but kept the originals to put the anarchists off the scent and help the authorities to catch them all together.

"Besides, she wanted to pretend she had not given information. She knew anarchists and their ways, and feared their vengeance. She little knew their skill. They contrived this very evening to enter her house, drug her wine and (while all her servants were at supper) they put her into this box which they had got ready and carried her off.

"The orders were to deliver the box at No. 1 Mortimer street.

"By a curious coincidence there happens to be two Mortimer streets, and the box was brought to the wrong one.

SHE WAS EITHER ASLEEP OR DEAD.

"The plan was (had she been taken to the anarchist who lives in the other) to cross-examine her on the subject of these papers, and then she was to be taken out to sea and drowned. Dead men—and women—tell no tales."

I handed him the paper I had found.

"Yes—that is the formal order for her death. I know their cipher well."

"And—Burns?" I asked. "How was it if he was 'in it' that he offered—nay, went—to fetch the doctor and you?"

"He did neither. I sent a policeman for the doctor, and came of my own accord. Mlle. Seslagin's house has been watched for the last week, for (unless she was in danger of her life) I made up my mind to wait and catch the whole gang at No. 1 Mortimer street to-night. The driver's mistake has put me out rather in my calculations, for Burns had time to warn the others before I managed to nab him. However, I hope for better luck another time. Meanwhile, you have indirectly saved that poor lady's life."

As he finished speaking I was busy writing. I handed him a check.

"Thank you, sir; though really I am so pleased at to-night's work I almost feel like refusing this."

"Nonsense! I may need you again. Good night."

After that I was at last allowed to go to bed in peace.

I was a bachelor of long years' standing, and quite unaccustomed to such doings and goings on.

Still—though I can't say that the events of that night were exactly pleasant ones, I always in after years remembered it with something like gratitude, for that long, coffin-like box, which I thought held a practical joke, was the means of making the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became my wife.—N. Y. Weekly.

MANY LIVES RUINED.

Why Bright Young Men Should Decline to Enter Politics.

Very Few Men in Public Life Are Happy or Even Have Glimpses of Happiness in the Future.

[Special Washington Letter.]

EVERY two years, when the congresses expire, we witness the departure of friends, many of them never to be seen again, for when the congressmen go back to private life they seldom have opportunity to enter it again.

One young man, who has been in the house of representatives for six years, to-day referred to his retirement pathetically, saying: "I am only 38 years old, and my future is behind me. If I had known what I was going into I would never have tried to come to congress. I have spent six years of my life uselessly. They are gone, and they have been empty years.

"Of course, if I could have been reelected for another term I might have amounted to something. But it takes at least six years of hard work for a man to secure recognition and be regarded in the house of representatives as a fixture. After that it is all smooth sailing, because the other old members gather around the fellows who are expected to stay, and they give up good committee places and extend legislative courtesies which new members cannot obtain, and for which they have no hope.

"But I could not gain the coveted fourth term. I was left at the polls, and now, while yet a young man, I am a back number. I shall try for the nomination in 1900, and if I get it I shall make as strong a fight as possible, knowing that if I win I will be fixed solidly in my district. That is the only hope for me now, and that I hope I shall diligently pursue."

Poor fellow! He is now pursuing an ignis fatuus. He will waste another two years of his life seeking to return to congress; and he will be disappointed. When the people turn down a young man they do it intentionally, and usually permanently. This young man has usually but one show out of a thousand to get back, and so enamored of congressional life is he that he will take that one chance, be defeated and then live on regarding his life as a

HON. S. M. CLARK.
(Glad That He Received Honors Late in Life.)

wreck. But if he were to drop politics and go to work in his profession, the law, he might achieve distinction and win fortune, because he has more than ordinary ability and educational acquirements.

He is poor, and has within a couple of years taken unto himself a wife, so that he cannot afford to invest all of his earnings in the political raffle. It is possible that his wife may wean him from the political ambition which leads him and lures him to the tempting of fate. In her success will be his only hope of future success and happiness.

But there is another man in congress, about to retire, who views the matter differently. It is Hon. Sam M. Clark, of Keokuk, Ia., who says: "I have of late years been glad that I was unable to come to congress when I was a young man. At that time, 20 years ago, my ambitions were checked; older and abler politicians turned me down, and hence I was obliged to remain at home.

"Since reaching mature age I have looked back with complacency upon that result. If I had been sent to congress 20 years ago I would have been given a couple of terms, and then I would have been left at home, because that is the custom of the country. In that event I should have spent the past 20 years bewailing my fate, and secretly abusing the people for not keeping me to the front where I might have achieved distinction.

"But the people were kind to me; kinder than they knew. They kept me in congress until I was 57 years old, and then they gave me four years in the national house of representatives. Thus I round out my career in a gratifying manner. It is much better to receive honors later in life, because they are the more appreciated, after having been so long withheld."

What a world of philosophy of life there is in the contrast of the experiences of the young man and the old man who come to congress. In these two experiences the reader may see the folly and wisdom of politics. Here is a young man whose future is clouded with gloom. Here is a mature man whose future is lighted with the rainbow hues of content.

One morning as Congressman Dolliver, Iowa's noted orator, was coming east on an express train, Senator Elkins, the millionaire senator from West Virginia, entered the same car and engaged the western man in conversation. Finally he said: "Dolliver, why do you remain in congress as a poor man? You are growing older all the time, and one of these days your people will turn you out, and you will be a poor old graybeard with no visible means of support. Why don't you go to work and make money first and then go back to congress? That's what I did."

With but little reflection Mr. Dolliver responded: "That is well enough for you, but I am not familiar with the modern methods of lawful larceny, and I could never become a rich man."

The millionaire senator laughed heartily at his home thrust sally, which was not intended to be offensive, and he said: "All right, my boy, keep on with your oratory and remain in your poverty, and one of these days you will at least thank me for having given you good advice."

And it was good advice, too. In the higher political and social world money is king. At all of the white house receptions, at all of the diplomatic dinners, at all of the public functions of senators and representatives, at all of

HON. JOHN P. DOLLIVER.
(Glad That He Was Elected to Congress While Young.)

the prominent levels the men of wealth move as royalty moves. The men and women about them pass smirkingly by, bowing low; and the waiters and waitresses salaam before the rich men and women as to princes and princesses. Therefore, if young men who are ambitious for political honors would start right they would first worship at the shrine of Mammon, and gather together some thousands of dollars; and increase them to millions, if possible. Then they can back into political life and keep to the front as long as their money lasts.

Concerning the rich men in congress there is a generally mistaken opinion throughout the country. Particularly is this true concerning the rich men of the senate. It seldom happens that any man born rich secures election to that body. The rich men who are to be found in the senate are usually self-made men, who began life poor, and accumulated riches by their own frugality, industry and superior sagacity. For example, there have been Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan; Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; Senator Hale, of Maine; Senator Platt, of New York; Senator Brice, of Ohio, and others who might be named in the same category.

Senator Depew, of New York, as he has himself said, began life with nothing but a clear head and honest hands. He is a product of our soil and of our institutions. Now that he has acquired fame and riches, his ambition has led him to go to the senate, and the great state of New York is proud to thus honor him.

Senator-elect Clark, of Montana, is probably the richest man ever elected to the senate, but he began life as a very poor boy. He educated himself, taught schools in Connecticut, went west to Iowa, where he farmed awhile, taught school awhile, and then went out to Colorado and Montana seeking his fortune in the hills, as a prospector and miner. Having accumulated wealth, and having become a many times millionaire, he turned his ambitious eye on the senate, and the legislature of Montana has honored him by an election to that august body.

Men who thus begin at the bottom of the ladder of life have a right to aspire to seats in the senate, or even to the presidency; and we cannot find fault with them nor suspect their motives for political preferment, solely because they have been able to acquire wealth, while we have not been favored with the faculty which enables men to become rich. After having been a senator for 18 years, from the state of Kansas, John J. Ingalls was retired to private life. In a lecture delivered in this city, shortly after his retirement, Senator Ingalls said:

"The money-making faculty is given to but few men, and we who have not that faculty can never become rich, no matter how hard we may try. For example, Jay Gould and I began life at about the same time, and with apparently the same opportunities. But there was a big difference. He had the money-making faculty and I had not. Consequently Jay Gould is a millionaire and I am a statesman out of a job."

While the morals to be drawn from these incidents may be valuable, particularly to ambitious young men who intend to go into politics, the writer can give even a better pointer out of years of experience in observing statesmen come and go. The wise thing for the ambitious young man to do will be to give up all idea of politics and stick to private business. There is probably no stratum of human life in which there are so many disappointments, so many heart burnings, so many wrongs committed, so many acts of ingratitude, as in political life. Very few politicians are happy, or have glimpses of happiness for the future.

SMITH D. FRY.

Good as His Word.

He—I always make it a point to profit by the mistakes of others.

She—I got weary of George Brixton because he never seemed to know when to go home.

He then bade her good night.—Cleveland Leader.

VANITY OF GREATNESS.

One Young Man Who Found Out That He Never Would Be Missed.

"You seemed depressed this evening," said Hamblin, as Flagg, who was generally on pretty good terms with himself, lit his eighth cigarette and then threw it away, after taking two whiffs.

"Yes, I am," was the reply. "There's no use trying to be anybody in this world."

"Oh, come, brace up," Hamblin urged. "What's gone wrong? You ought to be ashamed to let yourself be cast down, after the streak of good luck you've had. Here you are on the sunny side of 30, and a firm doing a business of $1,000,000 a year has made you its chief buyer, with a salary that would keep three or four good-sized families in luxury. You've had a trip to Europe at the house's expense and you—"

"Hold on," Flagg interrupted, "you've struck the very thing that bothers me. You know Miss Dolliver—that beautiful, stately girl I introduced you to one night in the Burkwells' box?

"I called on her last evening. I used to call there every week or two, before I started across to the other side. Well, more than three months had elapsed since I had seen her last. Of course, I concluded that my trip was an apology enough for the fact that I had not called lately, so without any ado I began talking about my experiences in Paris. What do you think she said?"

"Oh, I can't guess."

"'Why, have you been out of the city?'"—Chicago Evening News.

HE DID NOT HAVE IT.

How a Joshing Judge Salted Down a Delightfully Fresh Young Man.

William Lightfoot Visscher tells this characteristic story of Hon. Isaac Parker, famous as the terrible judge at Fort Smith, Ark., who probably sentenced more men to be executed than any other judge that ever lived. This was not, however, because he was so unrelentingly severe, but because he had the hardest and most numerous lot of criminals to deal with that ever came within the jurisdiction of such an official. One day when there was an unusually large batch of culprits to be sentenced, the judge looked compassionately over his spectacles at one young scamp, and said:

"In consideration of the youth and inexperience of this prisoner I shall let him off with a fine of $50—"

Before the judge had done speaking the very fresh young man coolly stretched his right leg and ran his hand into his trousers' pocket on one side, remarking nonchalantly as he did so:

"That's all hunky, judge; I've got that much right here in my jeans."

"And one year in the penitentiary," concluded the judge. Then looking over at the convict in a quizzical sort of way, he added: "Do you happen to have that in your jeans?"—Woman's Home Companion.

His Motto.

A New York merchant recently advertised for an office boy. The first lad that went to try for the position was asked what his motto in life was.

"The same as yours, sir," answered the lad.

"How do you know my motto?" asked the manager.

"It tells you on the door, sir; it says 'push.'"

The boy was employed at once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Never be at your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—Town and Country Journal.

Some persons have done a great deal to run down cyclists and, on the other hand, some cyclists have done a good deal to run down other persons.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." MRS. J. T. WILLIAMS, Carbondale, Pa.

Scrofula Sores—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." MRS. S. S. WEGFER, Farmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It Beats the Band.

The newest and most inspiring piece of sheet music, arranged for piano, is "The Pioneer Limited March," composed by Capt. Frederick Pfizner, Bandmaster United States Band, Chicago, published by S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.; distributed only by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Enclose fifty (50) cents and address J. T. Conley, Asst. General Passenger Agent, 355 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Her Maiden Aim.

Hoax—So young Goldrox has taken a wife. What was her maiden name?

Joax—Her maiden aim seems to have been to marry Goldrox, and she proved an unusually good shot for a woman.—Philadelphia Record.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Opens February 23. In the Ozark Mountains. Delightful climate. Beautiful scenery. Unequaled medicinal waters. Cheap excursion rates. Through sleepers via Frisco Line. Address J. O. Clark, Manager, Room H, Arcade, Century Building, or Frisco Ticket Office, No. 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Keeping It Up to the Last.

Dix—I understand Windig, the attorney, is seriously ill.

Hix—Yes; I met his physician this morning, and he says he is lying at death's door.

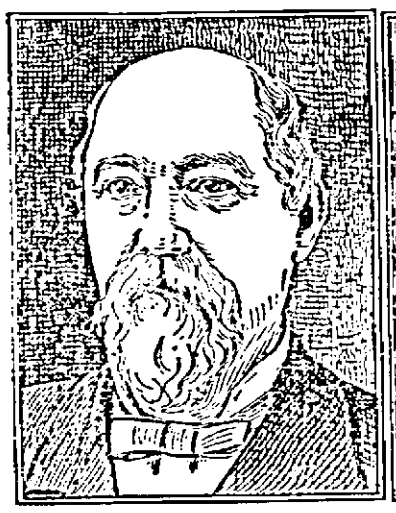
"That's just like a lawyer."—Chicago Evening News.

Some people are constantly so busy that you can't get them to do anything they ought to do.—Washington Democrat.

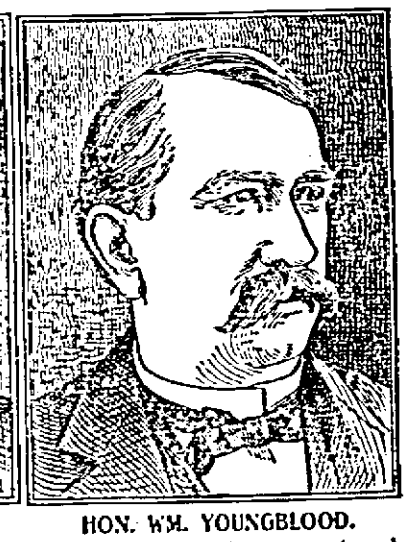
MISSOURI'S WAR GOVERNOR

Restored to Health By Pe-ru-na.

A LETTER FROM THE AUDITOR OF THE INTERIOR.



GOV. T. C. FLETCHER.



HON. WM. YOUNGBLOOD.

Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, the noted war Governor of the State of Missouri, is a great friend of Pe-ru-na. He writes:

The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—For years I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh, which has gone through my whole system, and no one knows the torture and misery I have passed through. My doctor has prescribed various remedies, and I have never found any relief until I was persuaded by a friend to use Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na. After the use of one bottle I feel like a new man. It also cured me of a dropping I had in my throat, and built my system up generally. To those who are suffering with catarrh I take pleasure in recommending your great medicine. Very respectfully,

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

Everything that affects the welfare of the people is a legitimate subject of comment to the real statesman. The statesman is not a narrow man. It is the politician who is narrow. The true statesman looks out on the world as it is, and seeks, as far as is in his power, to remedy evils and encourage the good.

Treasury Department,
Office of Auditor for Interior,
Washington, D. C., Dec 10, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Pe-ru-na, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh. Yours,

WM. YOUNGBLOOD,
Auditor for the Interior.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease. The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh.

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are being offered this

BEZ SAMUEL'S DANCING TURKEYS

By C. A. Stephens

THERE were seven turkeys, all large ones, six bronze and one white. On a board over the wire front of their cage was painted the announcement: "Seven Dancing Turkeys; Exhibited For the First Time; Round and Square Dances and the Highland Fling!"

The exhibitor was a sallow-looking boy about 15 years of age, with a droll droop of his left eye. In connection with his cage of "educated turkeys," which he was showing at the county fair, he had a sweet-cider and peanut stand. The peanuts were excellent, for he had a stove, kept hot with a coal fire, and roasted ovenful after ovenful. The stove and fuel box were partly hidden from the public eye by a curtain at one end; and both stand and cage had just behind them the high board fence of the fair grounds.

Few people knew the owner. Those few called him Bez Samuels. He had been at the fair the year before with a "whirling table," which, after the first day, had been excluded by the management as something too nearly akin to gambling.

But this time he had brought a flock of educated turkeys, which spoke so well for his patience and skill that his show was admitted to the grounds without question.

During the first day the cage did not attract much attention, for the people were interested in other novelties; but soon they began to talk about it.

Bez' plan of exhibiting was not the usual one. He had no tent, but merely a slide curtain inside the wire front of the cage. Whenever the passing crowd raised 50 cents Bez opened the curtain and gave a brief performance. Of course many saw it who had paid nothing; yet as many newcomers were constantly arriving the plan worked well.

During the forenoon of the second day of the fair my friend Tom and I and ten or a dozen other young people contributed the 50 cents requisite to see the turkeys dance.

There was a rattling sound as Bez pulled the curtain aside, and immediately those seven turkeys began to hop, first on one foot, then on the other, constantly shifting and moving around the cage. One could scarcely say that they executed a regular figure; but they went round and round, hopping in a very curious and ludicrous manner. Moreover, it was hard to guess the motive for their antics. The bottom of the cage inside the wires appeared to be of old zinc or sheet iron. Occasionally Bez either struck the bottom of the cage or rattled beneath it as if with an iron rod, "To change the time of the dance," as he explained.

At once, then, the turkeys began to leap higher, using their wings to assist them. At every hop they rose to the top of the cage, a height of certainly six feet. Their feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground at all, so rapidly did their leaps succeed each other. Up, up, and up and around they went in a maze of leaping and flapping! This was the "Highland Fling," and no one who saw it could help laughing.

After a minute or two Bez pulled the curtain, and, thanking us, declared the performance over. Nearly everyone went away remarking that there never was such a turkey dance, and in the course of ten minutes another 50 cents were collected. People wondered how a bird so stupid as a turkey could ever have been trained to go through such a performance. Music had nothing to do with it; Bez had merely rapped on the floor as a signal for the dance to begin, and had rattled louder for the "Highland Fling."

"It must have taken no end of time and patience to teach them," I remember saying to my companion.

"Maybe; but I doubt it," he replied. "I don't like the looks of that 'Bez,'" he continued. "I think it's a trick!"

Some discussion ensued; then we went back to ask him how he had trained the turkeys.

The fellow looked at us attentively, and then gave an account of the "gift" he possessed of communicating his "will" to birds and animals. It required months, he said; but kindness and perseverance accomplish wonders.

We said to him that it was truly a wonderful gift, and left, well satisfied that he had not told us the truth.

"He's a fraud," remarked Tom, as we walked away. "If he had said flatly that he did not wish to tell us about it I shouldn't have blamed him, for of course it's his secret. If he wants to keep it, he has a right to. I wouldn't spy round to find it out, either; but now that he has gone on and told us such a falsehood I'll find out his trick if I can."

I have always felt ashamed of the artifice to which we resorted, for I do not think that it was quite honorable, even with the motive of exposing a deception. What we did was to go outside the fair grounds fence and come round in the rear of the cage. Bez' "show" was placed on one side of the grounds near the fence. Through a chink in the upright boards we watched his operations for an hour or more. It was some time before we gained the least hint as to the true nature of his gift, but we noticed that the cage had a double bottom, or rather two bottoms, about three inches apart, each of sheet iron, and that when Bez wished to set the turkeys dancing he thrust the iron rod between the two bottoms and rattled it against them. But this was no adequate explanation, and we were still in the dark.

Three or four successive exhibitions of the dance were given while we were watching. Probably the poor turkeys were getting tired; for we observed that during the last dance Bez had to rattle vigorously two or three times. After a few minutes another 50 cents was subscribed; we could hear the crowd calling out: "On with the dance! Keep it going!" Then we saw Bez step back between the cage and the fence, so as to be concealed from the spectators by the curtain. As he poked the fire under his oven he slyly threw three hand-shovelfuls of the burning coal from the stove between the two sheet iron bottoms of the cage. Then he rattled with the shovel, and, stepping out, pulled open the curtain. In a moment the turkeys were dancing smartly; we could hear them hop and flutter very plainly.

I smile even now when I recall the look of mingled triumph and disgust on Tom's face as he glanced at me to see if I, too, had comprehended.

"That's his gift!" he whispered. "The cruel little scoundrel! That's the way he's taught the poor things to dance—by roasting the bottoms of their feet! I'll wager that he blistered them more than once before he 'educated' them to hop a Highland Fling!"

"But he doesn't seem to put in hot coals every time," I said.

"But that part is plain enough," replied Tom. "He has got the poor creatures in such terror of a scorching that the very sound of the shovel or poker will set them hopping."

It was pretty evident that we had divined the nature of Bez' gift. As we stood there we could hear him talking glibly of the different fairs at which he had exhibited his turkeys. "Next week I shall show them to the people of Franklin county at their annual cattle show at F——," we heard him add.

"Yes," said Tom, "I am much obliged for that bit of information. I have a cousin living there who is a lively sort of fellow. I'll drop him a hint as to what's coming. Something will be sure to follow."

As we went past the post office Tom stepped in, bought an envelope, and sent the following note:

Dear Mose: Look out for a fellow with seven dancing turkeys at your cattle show next week. He's tricky and cruel. He will tell you he has a peculiar gift for teaching them; but the way he does it is by putting live coals in at the bottom of the cage. We caught him at it. Get the boys together and expose his trick and cruelty.

The manner in which the Franklin county boys exposed Bez was described in the Franklin Gazette, in its account of the fair, the following Saturday. I give the item verbatim:

Prominent among the side shows was a cage of wonderful dancing turkeys, exhibited by one Bez Samuels, a youth not unknown to fame, who also regaled the multitude with fresh-roasted peanuts and sweet cider. The dancing exploits of the turkeys were really astonishing, and proved a "feature" at once. A turkey taught to dance a Highland Fling was a novelty which immediately attracted public attention.

The exhibitor expatiated upon the patience, kindness and peculiar gift requisite for training turkeys to such high art in the Terpsichorean line.

But alas for Bez! It was discovered that his peculiar gift consisted in putting live coals from his peanut roaster under the thin iron bottom of the cage in which the poor birds were confined.

Now the people of Franklin county are great admirers of roast turkey, particularly toward Thanksgiving; but the idea of roasting the turkey alive did not appeal to them. Not much was said at the time, but very early the following morning, when as yet few people had arrived at the fair grounds, a select party, headed, it is said, by one Mose Evans, called round upon the gifted Samuels, took him summarily in hand, and having removed his shoes and stockings, popped him bodily into his own cage. Our special constables, who would doubtless have interposed, appear not to have arrived at that hour, and quite regardless of Bez' protestations, the visiting wags proceeded to fire up beneath the cage.

It is hinted that in the matter of the Highland Fling, Bez far outdid his turkeys for a space of at least five minutes, and would have undoubtedly leaped much higher had the top of the cage permitted. He sang, meantime, upon a very elevated key.

He was finally let out with a hint that travel would probably prove the best balm for his heated soles. This advice he acted upon with such promptness that our reporter was unable to overtake and interview him.

—Youth's Companion.

A Truthful Kindergartner.

Two little boys from a kindergarten in Boston went into a barber shop to have their hair cut. Two men were there awaiting their turn. An exchange tells a good story of what happened. The barber said to one of the boys: "Run over to the store across the street and see if my assistant is there. Tell him to hurry up and come back, there are four men waiting." The boy went, found the man, and gave the message, except that he said there were two men and two boys waiting. Then he added: "The barber told me to say four men, but I wasn't going to tell a lie for two men." "Why not?" asked the man. "Why," responded the boy, "don't you suppose we have a picture of George Washington over in our kindergarten?" The teacher declares that she shall tell the story of the "cherry tree" with renewed interest and frequency.—Youth's Companion.

SUCH IS FAME.

A Small Schoolgirl Gets the Hero of Manila Into a Bad Mix Up.

One of the most popular of the young professors in the male high school tells an amusing little story on a small, up-to-date schoolgirl. She went to one of these district schools over which a cousin of the professor presides. It is usual to have visitors at the building now and then, who ask the scholars questions and see that everything is in good shape. One day not so long since a party of callers came in and requested the pupils to write the answers to several questions propounded them. One of these questions was: "Tell what you know about Admiral Dewey's great fight."

The children set to work figuring on their answers, but the teacher noticed one of the girls did not make a move to do so.

"Why don't you write your answer to the question?" she demanded of the idle pupil.

"'Taint no use," was the slow response. "I don't know nothing about it."

"But," remonstrated the teacher, "you must try, anyhow; you must not sit there idle while the others are doing the best they can. See if you cannot think of something, my dear."

"No use," protested the pupil. "All I know is that Dewey and Corbett fought, and I don't know which whipped, and I don't care either."

Such is fame, and the bold sailor who sunk Montojo's fleet must go promenading down the halls of time with a pompadoured ex-slugger for a partner.—Louisville Times.

His Peculiar View.

"Doesn't it sometimes make you gloomy to hear the wind howling about on a wild night?"

"No," answered the man with a careworn look. "I rather like to hear it. The wind doesn't come up and ring your door bell and ask how about that bill, or tell you you'll get arrested if you don't tag your dog. It doesn't sing 'I Won't Go Home 'Till Morning' away off the key and disgrace the neighborhood. It howls because it enjoys it. But it never says anything to hurt anybody's feelings. I sometimes honestly wish that there was more wind in this life and less people."—Washington Post.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes tight shoes easy. Cures Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25 cents.

A Hazy Term Defined.

Miss Fendart—Jack, what do they mean when they speak of a first-water diamond?

Jack—One that—um—er—one fresh from the mine—never been soaked, you know.—Jewelers' Weekly.

$15.00 Per Week.

We will pay a salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with Rig to introduce Perfection Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Address with stamp, Perfection Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kansas.

The Sorehead.

Freddy—What's a reformer, pa?

Cobwigger—He's a man who failed to get a nomination on the machine ticket.—Judge.

A new discovery in the form of a salve, called Grandma's Healing Salve, is curing thousands of cases of frostbites, cuts, sores, etc. It is prepared by the American Medicine Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, and is sent by mail for 25c. It is truly a wonderful salve.

When we hear of a fire where the organ was saved, we don't know whether it is an advantage or a detriment.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Our Policy of Territorial Expansion.

Extreme annexationists are advocating the addition of Canada to this country, and think it can be accomplished in a peaceful manner without exciting a quarrel with England. Such grave questions call for the wisest statesmanship, just as dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney disease, and malaria call for a thoroughly reliable remedy like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No experimenting should be done with untried medicines when an old established preparation is to be had.

A Wise Man.

She—What do you think of love and marriage?

He—One thing at a time, please!—Puck.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON.

[Seal] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

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Set all things in their own peculiar place and know that order is the greatest grace.—Dryden.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

A genial person is one who laughs heartily when he hears a funny story a second time.—Atchison Globe.

A "doubting Thomas" full of aches uses St. Jacobs Oil. He's cured.

A photographer is never positive regarding his undeveloped negative.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

In order to keep the stove hot you should keep it coaled.—Chicago Daily News.

You will be disabled by Rheumatism. Use St. Jacobs Oil and cure it.

"Do you know of a good fortune teller?" "Yes; Bradstreet or Dun."—Vogue.

Will it cure? Use St. Jacobs Oil for lame-back and you'll see.

"I feel all run down," said the jocular citizen as the cyclist rode over him.—L. A. Bulletin.

You may be sure Neuralgia will be cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

"If I am prejudiced, it is not because I want to be, but because I can't help it."—Drake Watson.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

The fool's advice may be poor, but it is at least sincere.—Chicago Daily News.

The way out of pains and aches is to rub St. Jacobs Oil in.

Drink is a noun that many men are unable to decline.—Chicago Daily News.

What? A Cripple! Cure your sprain in a day with St. Jacobs Oil.

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You are in no danger of being sick if you keep your kidneys well.

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Your other organs may need care, but your kidneys most, because they do most.

If you are sick, begin with your kidneys, because as soon as they are well they will help all the other organs to health.

The treatment of some diseases may be delayed without danger, not so with kidney disease.

Swamp-Root is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of untiring effort and research by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and has truly wonderful healing action on the kidneys and bladder.

It will be found by both men and women just what is needed in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, lame back, dull pain or ache in the back, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney trouble.

Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold water and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

The way to be well is to look after your kidneys:—To take Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root when you are suffering from clogged kidneys.

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Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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A TROOPER GALAHAD.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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"I don't know, sir," said the man of business promptly. "He says he will be ready to cover the entire amount on or before the 20th of May. I didn't like to ask him where it was to come from."

Neither did Frazier, despite no little prodding at home. Only one man ventured to speak of it to Winn, and the resultant conversation having been variously and exaggeratively reported the truth should here be told. It was at the clubroom, which for the first time in weeks Mr. Winn entered. He asked for Major Brooks, and finding him absent turned to go out with no more than a nod to the party at the poker table. That party was made up mainly of the class that was numerous in the army in those days and is as rare as an Indian light now. The least responsible among them at the moment was Lieutenant Bralligan, ex-corporal of dragoons, who could no more have passed the examination exacted of candidates today than a cat could squeeze through a car line. "Hwat d'ye warrut of the meejor, Winn?" he shouted. "Sure ye've got permission to ride out wid us to meet Lawrence."

Winn vouchsafed no answer. Bralligan and he were things apart, a reproach to each other's eyes, and the evil blood in the Irishman, inflamed already by whisky, boiled over at the slight. "It's Barclay ye're looking for, not Brooks," he shouted in tempestuous wrath. "Faith, if ye want anything out o' the Quaker, let yer wife do the"—

Instantly a brawny hand, that of Captain Follansbee, was sprawled over the broad, leering mouth. Instantly, there was a crash of chair legs hastily moved, of grinding boot heels as men sprang to their feet, of poker chips flying to the floor—a sound of oaths and furious struggles, for two of the party, with the attendant, had hurled themselves on the half drunken lieutenant and were throttling him to silence, while Captains Bronson and Fellows sprang to head off Winn, who with blazing eyes and clinched fists came bounding back into the room.

"What did that blackguard say?" he demanded. "I didn't catch the words."

"Nothing, nothing, Winn, that you should notice," implored Bronson. "He's drunk. He doesn't know what he is saying. He's crazed. No, sir," insisted Bronson sternly as Winn strove to pass him. "If you do not instantly withdraw, I shall place you under arrest. Be sure that this poor devil shall make all reparation when he's sober enough to realize what has happened. Go at once. You go with him, Fellows."

And so between them they got Winn away, and others served Bralligan with acequia water and locked him up in his room and had him solemnly sobered by afternoon stables, while, vastly to their relief, Winn with two or three cavaliers rode away at 3 o'clock to meet Ned Lawrence somewhere afar out on the Crockett trail. Greatly did Fellansbee and Fellows congratulate Bronson, and Bronson them, on the fact that they had happened to be looking on at the game when Winn happened in and Bralligan broke out, for thereby they had stopped what might have been a most tremendous row. "All of which mustn't be known to a soul," said they.

But Bralligan's voice was big and deep. It was one of the causes of his unhallowed preferment in the days when second lieutenancies were showered on the rank and file the first year of the war. Bralligan's taunting words, only partially audible to Winn as he issued from the front of the building, were distinctly heard by domestics lying in wait for a chance to borrow of the steward and pick up gossip at the back. By stables that evening the story was being told high and low all over the post; even the children heard with eager yet uncomprehending ears, and so it happened that just as the drums of the infantry were sounding first call for retreat parade and the womenfolk were beginning to muster on the porches and the warriors of the foot along the opposite side at the barracks and as Captain Barclay, a light rattan stick in his hand, came strolling back from stables, Lieutenant Brayton at his side, little Jim Lawrence made a dash from a group of children, and, in the full hearing of several officers and half a dozen women, a shrill, eager, childish voice piped out the fatal words:

"Uncle Gal—Uncle Gal—what did Mr. Bralligan mean by telling Mr. Winn to send his wife to you for money?"

Laura Winn herself was on the nearest piazza at the moment, stunningly handsome, and posing, evidently for a low from the next door neighbors as they came by. She and every other woman there distinctly heard the words and marked the effect.

Sir Galahad's face flushed crimson. He caught his little friend up in his arms and held him close to his burning cheek. "Hush, Jimmy boy. He meant nothing, and soldiers never repeat such nonsense. Run to Sister Ada and help her get everything ready for papa's coming. Think, Jimmy, he'll be here by tattoo." And with a parting hug he set the youngster down at his door-step and started him on his way. Then, courteously raising his cap to the gathering on the nearest porch, and noting, as did they, that Mrs. Winn had disappeared within her hall, Barclay quickly entered his own portal, and halted Brayton as he was making a palpable "break" for the rear door. The youngster found escape impossible. Willy nilly, the boy told the story as it had been told to him, Barclay standing looking straight into his eyes, as though reading his very soul, yet never saying a word beyond the original, "You heard what Jimmy said. It is another instance of 'out of the mouths of babes and sucklings,' Brayton. Now, tell me exactly what you know."

It was a warm May evening. A hot southwester had been blowing from the broad valley of the Rio Bravo, and the few men in the clubroom at 9 o'clock were demanding cooling drinks. Bralligan was there, looking somewhat solemn and sheepish. He knew that nothing but the presence of senior officers had prevented a serious fracas as the result of his asinine fray that morning, but now that Winn was out of the way and the matter in the hands of his captain he had no dread of the thrashing he deserved and was disposed to an exhibition of bravado. A drink or two added to his truculence as well as to his desire to resume the game interrupted that morning. There were always in those days a few reliable gamblers at the big frontier posts, and presently Bralligan, in his shirt sleeves, was contemplating a sizable pile of chips and tantering a hurly captain to "see his raise," when suddenly he became aware of a distracted look in the eyes of the group at the tables, and, glancing toward the door, his own bloodshot orbs lighted upon the trim figure of Captain Barclay, standing calmly surveying the party—Barclay, who never smoked, drank or played cards and who was reported to have started a movement for prayer meetings among the enlisted men. His very presence in that atmosphere was ominous, especially as the gaze of his usually soft brown eyes was fixed on Bralligan. One or two men said, "Good evening, captain," in an embarrassed way, but the Irish subaltern only stared, the half grin on his freckled face giving place to an uneasy leer. On a bench to the left of the entrance stood a huge water cooler, with gourds and glasses by its side. Underneath the spigot was a big wooden pail two-thirds full of drippings and rinsings. Without a word the newcomer stepped quietly within the room, picked up the bucket, and, striding straight to the table before Bralligan could spring to his feet, deftly inverted the vessel over the Irishman's astonished head, deluging him with discarded water and smashing the rim well down on his unprotected shoulders. An instant more, and Bralligan sent the bucket whirling at his assailant's head, which it missed by a yard—then, all dripping as he was, followed it in a furious charge. Sir Galahad "side clipped" with the ease and nonchalance of long but unsuspected practice and let fly a white fist which found lodgment with stunning crash straight under the Irishman's ear, felling him like an ox.

Sir Galahad felled him like an ox.

CHAPTER VIII.

And so Ned Lawrence got back to Worth to find it far livelier than when he left it. The stage with its joyous escort had come trundling in just before tattoo, and first and foremost the returning wanderer was driven to his own doorway and left for half an hour with Ada and Jimmy—the one sobbing with joy, the other laughing with delight—on the father's knees. Then Mrs. Blythe stole in to bid them to the waiting supper, and, pending Lawrence's reappearance somewhere along the line, the officers gathered in low voiced groups discussing the startling event of the evening. Bralligan, raging for the blood of the double dashed, triple adjectived hound who had assaulted him, had been lugged home by two or three of his kind, consoled by Captain Mullane with the assurance that he'd see that the preacher gave him full satisfaction in the morning, for, with native love of a ruction, Mullane stood ready to bear the subaltern's challenge, even though his better nature told him the ducking was richly deserved; with Irish honor in question, Mullane was for fight. Frazier and Brooks, of course, said the seniors present, must not be allowed official knowledge of what had taken place, though in those benighted days of magnificent distances from the center of civilization and the exploring grounds of reporters of the press, many a stirring row was settled without its ever being heard of beyond the limits of the garrison in which it occurred. Captain Barclay, contenting himself with the one blow, despite an un-Christian impulse to follow it up with a kick at the sprawling figure, had stood calmly by when Bralligan's associates lifted him, half stunned, to his feet, then, addressing himself to Mullane, with just the least tremor in his voice and twitching to his muscles, remarked: "Of course you know what led to this, sir. If your lieutenant desires to follow it up, you can find me at my quarters." Then, looking very deliberately around upon the little circle of flushed or pallid faces—there were only five officers present—he slowly turned, walked away and shut himself in his room.

A light was still burning there when Brayton tiptoed in at half past 10. He, with several other cavalrymen, had been sitting in the major's parlor, listening to Lawrence's tale of his experiences in Washington. Winn had rejoined the party late, and one glance at his face was enough to tell Brayton that somewhere he had heard of the fracas at the clubroom. Brayton's boyish heart was bubbling over with pride and delight in this new and unlooked for side to his captain. Every day of his service with that officer only served to strengthen the regard and admiration Brayton felt for him. Barclay had made no pretense of being a cavalryman on the strength of his assignment to that arm. He started with the assertion that he had everything to learn, and then surprised his subaltern by an extensive knowledge of what we then called "the tactics." He was certainly not as much at home in saddle as on foot and did not pretend to be, but he was by no means a poorer ungraceful rider. He had a light, gentle hand, at least—a thing much harder for most men to acquire than a good seat. He was very cool, just and level headed with the members of the troop, not a few of whom thought to "run it" on the "doughboy" captain, but all such projects had flattened out within the fortnight after his coming. Barclay might not know horses, but he did know men, and the first sergeant was the first to find it out—the new captain calmly and almost confidentially pointing out to him, after ten days of apparently casual glancings over the messroom and kitchen, that the men were not getting their proper allowance of coffee, and that the savings made on the rations did not all go where they belonged.

"Boy an man, sorr," began Sergeant Sullivan oratorically and with fine indignation, "I've sarved in the dragoons or cavalry the best 15 years of me life, an this is the furrst time me honor's been called into account. I shall tinder me resignation at wanst."

"I have had its acceptance in contemplation for some days, sergeant," was the calm response. "But first we'll overhaul the accounts."

"Curnel Larns, sorr, would niver have treated an ould soldier in this way."

"That, I fear, is true," was the imperturbable response, "and as a consequence the colonel appears to have been robbed right and left, your own name being brought into question. That will answer for the present, sergeant."

And when the troop heard that Denny Sullivan had been "broke" and was to be tried by court martial for thieving great was the comment excited, and the men began to wonder what manner of doughboy was this, after all, that had come to them—the doughboy that ould Danny had so confidently counted on running to suit himself. But this didn't begin to be all. A very acute trailer was Galahad. Those were days in which only a subaltern, and not always even a subaltern, was expected to appear at morning stables, but the new captain liked to rise early, he said. He was up with the sun or earlier, and hoofs or wheel tracks about the stables before the herd was led forth to water never escaped his attention, yet apparently never excited remark. Within the third week, however, another non-commissioned officer was suddenly nabbed, and so was a wagon load of forage going off to a neighboring ranch at 4 o'clock in the morning. Meantime the men noted that their coffee and rations were better and more bountiful, and soldiers are quick to receive impressions that come by way of the stomach. "The new captain is knocking out the old abuses," said they, and it was wonderful how soon the ex-doughboy made his way into their good graces. There had been some disposition on the part of the wits in other companies to refer to Barclay's men as the "Parson's Own" when it was announced that the captain had attended the chaplain's evening service, but even that was beginning to die out, when all of a sudden it was noised abroad this evening that the redoubtable Bralligan had been felled by a single blow of that Quaker fist.

"Sorr," he said, "I am the bearer of a verbal mesage"—

Brayton was fairly quivering with excitement this night of nights and could not sleep. He longed to see his captain and hear his version of the affair, but the door was tightly closed instead of being invitingly open, and he dared not intrude. Not one word had been said about the matter at the major's, but Brayton knew it would soon be known even to the officer in command. So long, however, as it was not reported to him officially Frazier would probably let the affair take its course. Bralligan deserved the knockdown, and doubtless would be glad enough to let the matter end there. But, thought Brayton, if he should demand satisfaction and Barclay's religious or conscientious scruples were to prevent his acceptance, "then comes my chance," for the youngster himself proposed to take it up. He had no scruples. He had been longing for a chance to kick that cad Bralligan for over a year, and after all it was Barclay that got it.

Eleven o'clock, and Barclay's light still burned. Eleven-thirty, and still, reading or writing, the captain seemed occupied in the old poker room, and the door remained closed. Once or twice Brayton heard him moving about, and in his own excitement and interest the boy found it impossible to think of anything else. Twelve o'clock came. He was beginning to undress and prepare for bed, still uneasily watching the light shining through the crack of the door, when his straining ears caught the sound of a footfall underneath his window. It opened on the yard, and the sill was only five feet or so above the ground. A hand was uplifted without and tapped gently on the sash, and as Brayton drew aside the curtain Harry Winn's face was revealed in the moonlight.

"Come to the porch in front," he muttered low. "I must speak with you."

Brayton was out on the dark piazza in half a minute. He found Winn nervously pacing the boards.

"I told my wife I had to come out and think quietly awhile," he said as he extended a hand to his silent classmate. "She heard of this—this damnable business almost as quick as it happened. That girl of ours hears everything and tells anything. There's no doubt about it, I suppose. You were there? You heard it at once, didn't you? What does—he say?" And Winn's nod indicated that he meant Barclay.

"Nothing," said Brayton briefly. "I haven't seen him"—

"But he's up. The light's in his window. He's writing—or something. Look here, Brayton, you know what's got to come of this. That d——d Irishman must challenge him or be cut and kicked about by all his kind in the cavalry. It isn't Barclay's fight; it's mine. The more I think of it the more I know that, contemptible a blackguard as Bralligan is, he is still an officer of the regiment. He has been knocked down, and has the right to demand the only satisfaction there is for a blow. You know it as well as I do. What I've got to do right here and now is to take that fight off Barclay's hands, and you've got to help me."

"S'pose he don't want it taken off his hands," said Brayton sturdily. "He told him plain enough he was ready to meet any demand"—

Winn reddened even in the pallid moonlight. "I say no man in this garrison fights on my wife's account except me—or with me. They're up with Bralligan now, two or three of them, and I want you to go there with me at once as my witness. I mean to cowhide him tonight. Then if he wants a meeting in the morning I'm his man." And as he spoke Winn thrashed nervously at the railing with the stout whip he carried in his hand.

"That won't fix it," answered Brayton, "and you ought to have sense enough to know it. Barclay has the precedence. The Mick couldn't challenge you until he'd fought him—or been refused a fight. You go to bed, Winn," and Brayton spoke even lower. "Your wife must have heard you just now, and first thing you know Barclay will hear you, and"—with almost comical irrelevance—"you don't want to meet him this way, when you haven't even called on him."

Winn reddened again. There was a tinge of bitterness in his tone as he answered:

"Don't trouble yourself about Mrs. Winn's hearing. She's placidly asleep—long ago. As for my not calling, you know I've only been out of my bed three days or so, and Captain Barclay must understand that a man burdened as I have been is in no mood for social observances. This is all begging the question. You're the only man I can ask to be my second. Finish your dressing now and come."

"Winn, I won't do it," said Brayton, with flat footed decision. "This is my captain's affair, and from what I've seen of him since he joined I'm bound to say what's his is mine. Besides, you've got no business mixing up in the matter. You've got your wife to think of, and you've got that commissary business to straighten out. Barclay and I have no incumbrances of either kind." At the moment, I fear me, the young gentleman could have added, "Thank God," for with all his appreciation of the physical perfections of his classmate's wife Mr. Brayton was keenly aware of her many extravagances.

"Of course I've a wife," answered Winn hotly. "It's because of her I feel bound to take this up. As for that commissary money, every cent will be here to square the shortage, whether I am or not. I'll tell you what others— No, I can't even tell you, Brayton. But an old friend of my father's has offered his help. Now, once more, will you come or not?"

"No, Winn. You know well enough I'd see you through if— Hush! There's Mullane and some one else coming out of his quarters now."

"Then, by God, I'll go alone," exclaimed Winn, "and it's got to be done before they get away." And he would have gone springing down the steps, but Brayton seized and held him.

"For God's sake, Harry, be quiet tonight. Don't go near him. Quiet, man. Can't you see? Those fellows are coming this way now."

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